Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

14 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 195 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1919. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
22nd September ..	Merkara* ..	8235	
27th ,, ..	Malta ..	6064	
4th October ..	Karmala ..	9983	
11th ,, ..	K.F. August	..	Transport

*On account of the "MARGHA" and "MERKARA" conveying Troops, there is no accommodation for Second Saloon Passengers by these steamers.

TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, & TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	
29th Sept. ..	Plassy ..	7846	To Australia
8th Oct ..	Dunera ..	5414	To China
27th ,, ..	Morea ..	10890	To Australia

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
16th Sept. ..	Lighting ..	Karachi and P. Gulf 1 p.m.
18th ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct 2-30 p.m.
25th ,, ..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shingo Maru.	N. Nishiyama	4734	6th Sept.	17th Sept.
Gobosi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	12th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagahiro	3167	6th Oct.	17th Oct.
Hwah Wu ..	G. Khan	4240	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,906.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Kasado-Maru	N. Yanagi	5th Sept.	20th Sept.	Japan.
Indo-Maru	S. Arai	9th Sept.	21st Sept.	,,
Burma Maru	S. Imai	3rd Oct.	14th Oct.	,,
Bushu Maru.	K. Uchigoshi	15th Oct.	22nd Oct.	Genoa and Marseilles.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)

For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Elias Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay.—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta.—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Autorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	7,56,00,225
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
E. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas C. I. E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
Secretary.—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/- $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $11,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH-OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York.
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 26,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

S. HIRAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 397.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!!
and to write with a bad ink is
A BLUNDER
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection
Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CAUTION
to Chemists, Druggists and Public at Large
British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.
Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co.,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY 2.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT COLABA COTTON GREEN AND KNOWN AS HYDRAULIC AND NICOL GODOWNS.

Pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree in Suit No. 347 of 1912 (Luximbai vs. Hooseinbhoy) and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1918, as varied by a consent order made in the same suit dated the 15th April, 1919, and under instructions from the abovenamed, plaintiffs and defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the premises in two lots A and B herein below mentioned, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All and singular the lessees' right, title and interest in the properties described below now vested in the 1st plaintiff as trustee for the plaintiffs Nos. 2, 3 and 4 and in the 6th and 7th defendants as Receivers in Suit No. 936 of 1914 as tenants in common in equal shares for terms to expire in the year 1962 and to be renewed thereafter for terms of 99 years from time to time in perpetuity subject to payment of ground rent to the lessors thereof as set set forth in detail in the conditions of sale.

LOT A.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North and East sides by roads belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, and on the South and West by other lands, belonging to the said Company being part of land bearing Collector's Old No. B-1, New No. B-1666, Old Survey No. 257 and New Survey No. 2-9571, together with the building or godown standing thereon and known as the Hydraulic godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 399 (1) Colaba Road Street, No. 38.

LOT B.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of leasehold land situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,612 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the North, East and West partly on the South by roads belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, and partly on the South side by the property fourthly hereunder described being part of the said land bearing Collector's Old No. B-1, New No. B-1666, Old Survey No. 257 and New Survey No. 2-9571, together with the building or godown standing thereon and known as the Nicol godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward Nos. 395 (1) to 395 (5) and Arthur Bunder Road Street, Nos. 34 and 34-A to 34-D.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,213 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property fourthly hereunder described and on all other sides by roads belonging to Colaba Company being part of land bearing Collector's Old No. , New No. , Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. , together with a shed bearing A Ward No. 396 (1) and Colaba Road Street No. 35, a part of the building or godown erected on a part thereof known as Nicol Godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 396 (2) and Arthur Bunder Road No. 35-A and also the building or godown or godowns erected on another part thereof and also known as Nicol Godowns and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 397 and Colaba Road Street No. 36 and a part of which said piece of land bears Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 398 and Colaba Street No. 37.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece of leasehold land situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 653 square yards and bounded on the South by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, on the North by a part of the property secondly hereinbefore described and on the East and West by Roads of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, being part of Land bearing Collector's Old No. , New No. , Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. , part of which said piece of land is assessed by the Municipality as part of A Ward No. 395 and Arthur Bunder Road Nos. 35 and 35-A to 35-D, together with a part of the said godown or building erected on another part thereof and also known as the Nichol Godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 396 (2) and Colaba Road Street No. 35-A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHUNJEE STREET, MOOMBADEVI.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th October, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property on account of the concerned, All those pieces or parcels of Fazendari land or ground with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dhanji Doongari Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 331 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward Nos. 693, 693 (2) and 694 and Street Nos. 107, 109 and 111 and bearing New Survey No. 1384, and bounded on the North by the property of Umar Haji Adam, on the South by the property of Premchand Kallanchand, on the West by the said Dhanji Street and on the East by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdhurlal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUNCHAYET WADI, BHULESHWAR.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Tatia Pandoo Kangootker and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Pritamdas Tricumdas and Purshotamdas Tricumdas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell all that the 1/4th share, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Mortgagors in the undermentioned property by Public Auction at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in him under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of January, 1919, and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or a chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Panchayat Wadi, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,331 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Rajaram Girdhar and partly by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowji on or towards the East partly by the property of Tribhowandase Jadowji and partly by the property 2ndly described, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Bomanji Sorabji and now belonging to Karsondas Natha and on or towards the West by the said Punchayat Wadi Lane and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 117, New No. 916, Old Survey Nos. 54-95 and New Survey No. 539, and the said messuage and tenement thereon is assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5233 and Street No. 9.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bhuleshwar without the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 265 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other land under Collector's Old No. 278 and New No. 1922, Old Survey No. 54 and New Survey Nos. 535 and 536, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Tribhowandass Jadowji, on or towards the South by the property of Javerilal Vandravandas, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the wall of the gully belonging to the property firstly hereinbefore described and the messuage, tenement thereon is assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5248 and Street No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO LEASE LAND AT KALA CHOWKEY, PAREL, AT THE CORNER OF SEWREE ROAD AND REAY ROAD AND ALSO FRONTING 50 FEET NEW ROAD.

Under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the spot on MONDAY, the 6th October, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the right to lease the land for 25 years at Kala Chowkey, Parel, fronting three large roads and admeasuring 1,578 square yards belonging to the Bombay Port Trust for erection of two-storied shops with offices or residence over them.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th September, 1919.

CONSUMPTION
AMAZING CURE.

Mrs. M. Hunter, "Sylverton," Mussoorie, 5th Sept.:—

"Thanks to your treatment, we are pleased to say that another Doctor, the Civil Surgeon here examined the patient a couple of weeks ago and said 'There was nothing to indicate Tuberculosis of the Spine.' God bless you abundantly and your work of curing the poor, suffering sick."

Agra patient writes 6th Sept.:—

"I am writing to thank you most humbly that your medicines have made me quite well. Whenever I think of you, a prayer goes from my heart to God that He may bless you abundantly and enable you to heal many that we may all rise up and call you blessed."

I can produce hundreds of similar letters from Colonels, Majors, Government Officials and eminent Indian gentlemen.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
"DALLANDA,"
Simla.

SPRUE.

N.B.—Sprue can also be cured.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST
We strongly recommmend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,331 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Rajaram Girdhar and partly by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowji on or towards the East partly by the property of Tribhowandase Jadowji and partly by the property 2ndly described, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Bomanji Sorabji and now belonging to Karsondas Natha and on or towards the West by the said Punchayat Wadi Lane and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 117, New No. 916, Old Survey Nos. 54-95 and New Survey No. 539, and the said messuage and tenement thereon is assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5233 and Street No. 9.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bhuleshwar without the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 265 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other land under Collector's Old No. 278 and New No. 1922, Old Survey No. 54 and New Survey Nos. 535 and 536, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Tribhowandass Jadowji, on or towards the South by the property of Javerilal Vandravandas, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the wall of the gully belonging to the property firstly hereinbefore described and the messuage, tenement thereon is assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5248 and Street No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th September, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 85, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1885.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 PACKAGES GRAHAM'S NENSOOKHS.

On FRIDAY the 19th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.

10 packages Graham's Nensookhs No. 88/8888, 9090.
5 packages Graham's Nensookhs No. 7070/9090.
6 packages Graham's Nensookhs No. 400000/800000.
6 packages Graham's Nensookhs No. 700000/900000.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES ENGLISH MULLS.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant at 4-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Kesavji Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Amritlal Laljee, the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of 7th July, 1919, of the board committee of the Bombay English white and plain piece-goods Association.

3 packages English mulls No. 958 or other 20 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CANDIES BURNT COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 12 noon Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Khimji Vishram and Co. at their godown at Dhorgully, Tendal Street, Khadak and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Champsy Mansi.

30 candies burnt cotton (loose).

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES STRIPED SUSI OF THE SIMPLEX MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Damodar Haridal and Co., the selling agents of the Simplex Mills and on account and at the risk of Seth Nandlal Devda.

22 bales striped susi of the Simplex Mills No. K 24 23 inches 24 yards 34 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 58 BALES OLD BELLARY COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Khimji Vishram at his Jamshed godown at Colaba and on account and at the risk of Seth Champsy Mansi.

58 bales cotton old Bellary.

AUCTION SALE of 4 packages Dhoties (Chowlas), and 5 packages Superior, Fine Dhotees.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Damodhar Fulchand, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Chunilal Gambhirdas—

4 packages, each 200 chowlas Dhotees, No. 9, 16 yards.

On account and at the risk of the concerned—

5 packages, each 280 pairs superior, fine Dhotees, No. 204, 8/9 yards, 50 inches.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th September, 1919.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BAGS SARSI.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Shah Gangjee Pacha at his godown, Bordi Tanki and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thakker Tepan Harji:—

250 bags Sarsi Red Kanpur.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES SAFFRON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Shah Vanmali Jethabhai at his godown Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Seth Karamchand Juthabhai:—

2 cases saffron Sun Mark lbs. 192.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th Sept. 1919.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and address of Advertisers will not be *divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON to attend a private dispensary. Apply stating terms to DR. CHOKASHI, Ajmer. 4728

WANTED—Competent CLERKS with previous Bank experience need apply only to RUPCHAND KAPOOR, Manager Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Green Street, Fort. 4737

REQUIRED—Two CLERKS, competent at figures with neat writing. Salary Rs. 30—40. Apply personally:—EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LTD., 193-95, Hornby Road. 4738

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing UNDER-GRADUATE HINDU LADY for a Girls' School of the Broach City Municipality. Apply Box No. 145, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4732

WANTED—Able TYPIST (lady or gent.) to work at his home in spare hours. Call personally at 10 a.m. if you are working in Fort. BUSINESS SUPPLY AGENCY, above Turner Hoare and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 4729

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A middle aged responsible hard working hand for management of Estate, out of Bombay. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 148, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4740

WANTED.—TYPISTS and CLERKS for a Limited Company's office. Those having previous experience will be preferred. Apply soon to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4692

WANTED—AN ENGINEER of Forestry experience and knowledge for working out timber forest. Apply soon with terms and testimonials, stating previous experience to Box No. 132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4690

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY.—ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN and QUANTITY SURVEYORS. Pay according to qualifications: Candidates for draftsmen's post should submit specimen of works along with their applications to G. K. TRILOCKEKAR, Architect, Albert Building, Hornby Road. 4726

WANTED.—STORE-KEEPER with knowledge of English, and Gujerati. Salary Rs. 50 per month and actual travelling expenses, when out of Bombay. Security Rs. 1,000 essential. Apply to the WESTERN INDIA PROSPECTING SYNDICATE, 35, New Marine Lines. 4693

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, for our Cotton Press Factory, either at Yawal or Sakli. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating terms to THE MANAGER, Gangadhar Narayan Press Co., Yawal, East Khandesh. 4731

WANTED.—An ACCOUNTANT, Bachelor of Commerce prefered. Salary Rs. 75—15—200 with special allowance of Rs. 25 a month when stationed out of Bombay. Apply with testimonials to the WESTERN INDIA PROSPECTING SYNDICATE, 35, New Marine Lines, Bombay. 4694

WANTED for a respectable Marwadi firm, a GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE, well versed in office business and having experience of cloth and yarn markets. Handsome salary to qualified man. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials, and stating age, to Box No. 124, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4662

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent MANAGER and also one ACCOUNTANT for a big Limited Company's concern in Bombay, having large experience. One having worked in Limited Company's Office will be preferred. Apply with terms stating present occupation and past experience to Box No. 139, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4691

SITUATION WANTED.

CHEMIST.—Specialist in Dyeing Bleaching, Oils, Fats, Soaps, etc. High British qualifications. Indian experience, some time Professor, well berthed now, desires change with established or prospective Industrial Concern, or consulting practice with Chemist, can invest. Please apply Box No. 144 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4726

WANTED.

LOOMS.—Power Looms thirty-six inches required, new or secondhand. Write HORMUSHA JOSHI, Nanpura, Surat. 4733

WANTED—A small unfurnished ROOM between Dhobitalao and Colaba. Rent up to Rs. 18. Apply Box No. 146, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4734

WANTED.—GROUND FLOOR or SHOP from Dhobitalao to Grant Road on Tramway Line. Apply Box No. 143 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4724

WANTED on rent.—A good BUILDING —with 20 class rooms,—existing or to be built—for a Municipal Girls' School at Dadar, to the West of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Write to Mr. D. G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools Committee, Municipal Offices, Bombay. 4646

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Brand new two MOTORS, Mather and Platt, 46, and 50 H.-P. A.C. Apply POWER & CO., Apollo Street. 4730

BANDORA Gentleman, not a dealer, can spare after his use 5 seers healthy Cow's pure milk at six annas. Can be milked at seller's house (near station) in presence of buyer's, servant. Write to Box No. 147, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4735

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—One FORD MOTOR LORRY in 1st class condition, and five small STEEL SAFES, apply immediately D. MANNINGS & COMPANY, Medow Street, Fort. 4741

FOR SALE—One SUN BEAM CAR, 1913 Model, recently painted, New Covers, Tubes, in perfect running order. Rare opportunity for Taxi Owners. Apply Box No. 130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4681

MATRICULATION S. S. L. C., INTERMEDIATE. MATRICULATION English History 1485-1914, 112 pp. As. 8. INTERMEDIATE English History 400 pp. Re. 1 and As. 14. Both by Prof. Anandan, B.A., L.T., of M. Christian College. Excellent Hand books. Apply to ANANDA CHANDRA SEKKER BROS, Calicut. 4725

FOR SALE—"A suitable investments for business men." 1. One complete TYPE FOUNDRY with casting machines and English, Urdu and Hindi matrixes with clear, neat and beautiful faces. 2. One SODA WATER MACHINE, "Burma Patent", complete in working order as good as new. For full particulars apply to J. N. MEHTA, 50, Imli, Benares City. 4480

"RELIABILITY and DURABILITY"—This is what you find in our Surveying, Engineering and Architectural drawing instruments. Please come and see for yourself. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Th

CERTAINLY, you must be in need of something to-day? Say, pins, papers, etc., we will supply them immediately on hearing from you. 'Phone No. 145 NOW BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Th

FOR SALE.—VASANJI HOUSE at Nepean Sea Road, opposite Bomanji Cashinath —about 6500 sq. yards with a Spacious Bungalow with a well and big garden—Title Marketable; only written offers will be entertained by VASANJI CURRAMSEY, opposite Girgaum Post Office, Bombay. 4650

EXPANDED METAL—For all purposes, including reinforcing, making partitions and as a guard against thieves and broken windows. To be had in various sizes and mesh. Apply to W. H. BRADY and Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 4685

SALE.—Best Singapuri JUNGLE TEAK-WOOD in beams and planks each from 16ft. to 20ft. long, measuring about 1125 cubic feet, of sizes 4in. x 3in., 6in. x 4in., 10in. x 4in., 12in. x 2in., 12in. x 3in., and 12in. x 4in., Dealwood planks about 1600 Running feet, 6in. x 1/2in. 150 Teak Rafters. All for immediate delivery at Bhynder Station 10 mts walk and also on the Sea Shore. Please apply by letter offering the best price to the UNIVERSAL STORES SUPPLYING AGENCY, 31, Humum Street, Bombay. 4739

TO BE LET;

TO LET—A very desirable PROPERTY on Tardeo Road, opposite Adamji Pirbhai Mill, consisting of an upper-storied bungalow and of about 6,000 square yards of vacant land for a factory or for any industrial purpose. For rent., etc., apply to TULSHIDAS MORARJI, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 4557

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 2-8
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-8
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE SHIBOTRI BANK LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the name of our Company is changed from the Prabhakar Shilotri and Co., Ltd., to "The SHILOTRI BANK LD."

For the Prabhakar Shilotri and Co., Ltd.,
PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
Managing Director.
4710

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE TRANSFER DEPARTMENT of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1919, at Ismail Building (Third Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, (over the Eastern Bank). The Transfers will be received daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. only.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
4746

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of filling in the low lying ground at the Bandra Slaughter House will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 25th day of September 1919.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 12th September, 1919.
4744

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at Andheri—VALUABLE LANDS 5 to 10 minutes' walk from the Railway Station:—
(1) HILLY LAND about 30,000 square yards, with two well-built bungalows at Murzbanabad Road commanding excellent view and open on all sides.
(2) Extensive lands about 65,000 square yards at Murzbanabad Road; and
(3) HILLY LAND about 12,000 square yards on VERSOVA ROAD—all suitable for residential quarters, etc.
For particulars, apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 4441

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

1. On and from 22nd instant, four passengers (excluding Company's servants), will be allowed to stand on the rear platform of cars till the end of the present year.
2. Ladies may enter cars by the driver's platform.
3. From the above date the seats reserved for ladies and children will be the 3rd and 4th bench, nearest the driver, on the left hand side, instead of the first two benches as at present.

By order,
C. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th September 1919. 4661

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

of 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, London, S. W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Society will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, for Stock-Taking. 4608

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

(Incorporated on England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Eastern Chemical Company Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, 13, Fenchurch Avenue, London, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of September, 1919, to receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet, to elect Directors, to appoint Auditors and to transact ordinary business.
Shareholders are notified that the Bombay Register will be closed from the 16th day of September 1919 to the 26th day of September 1919 inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY.
Managing Agents.
4684

THE KHATAU MAKANJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on Thursday, the 18th day of September, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the afternoon, when the special resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 28th day of August, 1919, namely, "The following article shall be inserted after Article 8, namely 8a. The Company may by special resolution subdivide or by ordinary resolution consolidate its shares or any of them" will be submitter for confirmation as a special resolution and should such resolution be duly confirmed the following resolutions will be proposed at the same meeting and if passed by the requisite majority will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That each of the existing 1,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each be divided into 10 shares of Rs. 100 each.
2. That Articles of Association be altered in the following manner:—
(a) In Article 30 the words "four annas" shall be substituted for the words "one Rupee."
(b) In Article 83 the words "(50 shares" shall be substituted for the words "five shares."

By order of the Board,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Dated this 28th day of August, 1919.
4404

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

RE: DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1914. REDEEMABLE ON 31ST AUGUST, 1919.

WITH REFERENCE to the six Debentures Nos. 755, 756, 757, 758, 759 and 760 of the above Loan which have not yet been delivered up by the respective holders thereof and each of which the principal amount of Rs. 500 and interest upto the due date, namely 31st August, 1919, are due; Notice is hereby given that, owing to the failure of the said holders to deliver-up the said Debentures, the moneys due thereon are remaining with the Company as from the 1st September, 1919, without interest to the credit of the respective holders of the said Debentures.
Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.
By Order of the Board.
(Sd.) HORMUSJEE ARDESHIR & SON.,
Agents.
4686

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD,

FIRST CALL NOTICE.

IN pursuance to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the above Company at their meeting held on the 4th instant, notice is hereby given that the First Call of Rs. 15 per share shall be payable on or before the 10th day of November, 1919.
Due intimation will be given to the Shareholders, of the amount payable by them in respect of the above Call for the shares standing in their names in the Company's Register on the date on which such intimation will be given.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 15th September, 1919.
4745

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDNARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henman's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1919, at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 28th February, 1919.
2. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Joseph A. Kay and P. S. Mellor as Directors.
3. To declare a dividend and bonus.
4. To appoint two Directors in place of those retiring.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th September, 1919, to 18th September, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1919. 4279

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st March 1919.
2. To declare Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares for the period ending 31st March 1919.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of the Hon. Sir Pazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt. C.B.E., and Mr. M. A. Tana, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to the 8th October 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents.
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.
Bombay, 14th August, 1919. 4013

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 1,50,000 NEW ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 75 EACH, AT PAR, AND 26,250 NEW DEFERRED SHARES OF RS. 30 EACH, AT A PREMIUM OF RS. 370 PER SHARE.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Directors of this Company held here on the 29th May, 1919, a call of Rs. 15 per share on the New Ordinary shares of the Company and of Rs. 70 per share on the new Deferred shares (of which Rs. 5 are on account of the par value of the share and Rs. 65 on account of the premium of Rs. 370 per share) was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on the 30th September, 1919, and that from such date interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.
The payments in respect of this will only be accepted if the amount paid covers the call due on all the shares registered against shareholders' names on 15th September, 1919.
All remittances must be made payable in Bombay free of charge.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to the 8th October 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS.
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.
Bombay, 19th August, 1919. 4013

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

NAIGAUM STREET SCHEME
(SCHEME No. 60).

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme for a portion of the Municipal Ward F of the City of Bombay for forming or altering streets and for providing building sites within the limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme which are bounded as follows:—
On the North partly by a passage forming case No. 96 of Scheme No. 31, partly by Naigaum Cross Road and partly by properties bearing New Survey No. 1190.
On the East and South-East partly by Naigaum Road and partly by Bhoiwada Road.
On the South by the Bhoiwada Cross Road.
On the West and North-West from South to North partly by property bearing New Survey Nos. 2045, 2047 and 2042 parts of, partly by Dadar Road, partly by property bearing New Survey Nos. 2039 and 2040 parts of, occupied by the Parel Convent, partly by New Survey Nos. 2036 part of, 2033, 2032 and 2031, partly by Vincent Road and partly by the Naigaum Tank bearing New Survey No. 2088.
2. The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Plan No. 353, dated 26th August, 1919) of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the lands proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman of the Board.
Dated this Fifth day of September, 1919.
4586

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NANABHOY BOMONJI SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 229 (two hundred and twenty-nine) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 708, New Nos. 5910, and 5911, Old Survey No. 1 1031 and New Survey No. 9275 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Mody Street aforesaid, on or towards the West formerly partly by the house of Jehangir Nasserwanji Wadia known as the house of Mulla Ismailji Adamji and partly by the compound of Sorabji Vachagandhy but now partly by the house of Jamal Abedin Alibhoy and partly by the house of Chhaganlal Maganlal, on or towards the North formerly by Mody Lane and the house of Merbai, wife of Muncherji Nusserwanji but now partly by the house of Ghaswalla and partly by the house of Jasawalla and on or towards the South formerly by the house of Fakirji Muncherji Bilin but now partly by the house of Tricumlala and partly by the house of Masawala and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2022 and Street Nos. 12—14.
Dated this 16th day of September, 1919.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4727

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. PESTANJEE MANECKJEE MARKER, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that Piece or Parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground called "Tem", together with other trees and jowli house shed and three wells standing thereon, situate at Mahim Agar, at what was formerly called Jambli Tank and then later as Mahim Bazaar Road, and now known as Cadell Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,073 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 212, New Nos. 3861 and A.B.C. 3861; Old Survey No. 250, and New Survey Nos. 1—2—3—4 1575 and bounded on the East by the property of Atmaram Ramji, on the West by Mahim Bazaar Road or Cadell Road, on the North by a public passage, and on the South by the property of Chunilal Nagindas Shroff and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4669(1), 4669(2), 4669(3), 4669(4), 4670(1), 4670(2), and Street Nos. 1028, 1028A, 1028B, 1028C, and 1029A, and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.
Dated this 15th day of September, 1919.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4695

Customers are cordially invited to inspect ourdisplay of work—our best recommendation.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street Fort, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. JAMNAGIR NITYAGIR has contracted to purchase from Mr. CHABILDAS RAMDAS, the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.
All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or claims, (if any), and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kandewady, outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 777, Street No. 43 and 45 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 292 and 140, New No. 2001, Old Survey No. 519, New Survey No. 7671, and containing by admeasurement 262 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of R. S. Mohunji Pranjivandas and others, on the West by the property of Gopikabai, wife of Balaji Anantaji, on the North by the said Kandewady Street and on the South by the property of Salemahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani.
Dated this 17th day of September, 1919.
SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4743

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PANDARINATH PANDURANG MHATRE, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.
Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Cama Building, Medows Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the building, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of the Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-four square yards and five-ninths of another square yard be the same little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 61, 335 and New Nos. 622, 2160, under Old Survey Nos. 612, 612 and New Survey Nos. 3/7958 3/7958 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under Ward D No. 241 and Street No. 12 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Irani Khudadad Firanda; on or towards the West by the property of Toolsidas Doorgersey, on or towards the North by a private passage and on or towards the South by the Government vacant land.
Dated this 17th day of September, 1919.
JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4747

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OWNERS OF GINNING FACTORY AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of forty Gins Machinery and Boiler of The Khamgam Parsee Ginning Factory at Khamgam, Jilla Buldana, C. P.
By order of Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga, Solicitors for the party concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ratilal Vurdhman Shah, owner of Messrs. Engineer and Co., Messrs MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th day of September, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Medows Street, Fort, opposite the New Share Bazar, the following machinery and boiler.

PARTICULARS.

Forty Gins of four Barrings, complete with all the accessories (in which straps and leather rollers will not be given), forty Gins, second motion, ginning complete with shafting, pullies, pedestals, and couplings (in the above ginning, second motion, shaftings and its pedestals with Engine will not be given). There is 50 by 7½ by 150 lbs. pressure Boiler of Tinker Shantan and Co., of the year 1898, with mountings, fittings and foundation (pipe connections with boilers will not be given) and the same will be given by disconnecting from Fid Check Valve and Steam Valve.
A deposit of 20 per cent. will be given at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid within 15 days and the same shall be packed and removed within one month, by the purchaser from the date of sale at his own costs and expenses.
Machineries are on view.
For further particulars, apply to Messrs Chitnis Motilal and Kanga, Solicitors for the concerned or the undersigned.
MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 18th September, 1919.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

Government Auctioneer and Appraiser.
23, Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY, will sell by Public Auction, the following household furniture etc., at their Rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 18th September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account and risk of Gani Joosna, the defaulting purchaser:—
Drawing room suites, cushion and easy chairs, reclining sofas, roll top writing table, cabinets, almyrahs, screens, safes with stand, electric chandeliers and table lamps, meat-safes, teapoys, stoves, gramophones, with records, etc., etc.
BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th September, 1919.

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AMUSEMENTS

"The Old World Must,
And Will Come To An End."
—*Mr. LLOYD GEORGE*

But The Question Is When?

Wait And See Here.

The New World Will Be
The Place for Better Peace,
Happiness And Enjoyment.

Oh Woman!

How deep unfathomable is her Soul—how infinite her nobility—how immeasurable her baseness!

For example study

MARY IN "THAIS"

the fair Vixen of Alexandria, who turned the heads of the old and the young, the rich and the poor, by her peerless beauty and her fearless dancing.

But study also how this depraved piece of Humanity was rescued from eternal perdition by the Call of Heaven.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

The best ventilated and the coolest Picture House in Bombay.
The Programme includes a screaming Comedy.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30, 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

THE SECOND INSTALMENT
Epi. 45-6
of the Fastest American Serial
THE SILENT MYSTERY
FEATURING THE FAMOUS VETERAN OF SERIALS
Francis Ford
is running at Top-Speed
AT THE **MAJESTIC**
(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)
Four shows nightly, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30
PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 p.m. only.
"The Golden Arrow"
A Five Part Drama. Not the Ordinary sort of Drama. But a Drama with a Novel Setting.
A REAL LOVE MYSTERY YARN
(Such as Conan Doyle gives us at his Best.)
"UNLUCKY LOUEY"
(A Side Splitting Comic.)
OUR TOPICAL GAZETTE.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Masterpiece from the Classics
"THE FALL OF TROY"
(After Homer's "Iliad")
A Magnificent Production
"THE FALL OF TROY"
is superfine. The Atmosphere of Olden Days is faithfully reproduced.
"THE TREASURE OF LAUZATS"
(A Magnificent Four-Part Drama.)
A story of
HIDDEN TREASURE
and the strange way in which it is found.

THE EXCELSIOR
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT 9-30 P.M.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY
The Empire Revue Company
To-day, Thursday 18th at 9-30 p.m.
"OH BABY!"
Friday, 19th, Saturday, 20th and Sunday 21st
VAUDEVILLE
Monday, 22nd and Tuesday, 23rd
TIT BITS
from Vaudeville and Revue Combination.
Plan at Rose & Co upto 6 p.m. After 7 p. m. plan for To-Night's attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

SEE The death grapple of greedy Big Business and Honest men
In the Universal Serial Extraordinary
THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS
Featuring the Hercules of the Screen
Renowned Circus Aerialist
EDDIE POLO
Supported by a galaxy of regular Circus performers.
First Three Episodes NOW SHOWING AT THE
NEW ALEXANDRA
.....and be sure to bring the children for it is for every one from 6 to 60.
3 shows daily:—7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Popular prices.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPRESS THEATRE
EMPRESS THEATRE
EMPRESS THEATRE
EMPRESS THEATRE
EMPRESS THEATRE
EMPRESS THEATRE
EMPRESS THEATRE
(Lamington Road.)

OPENS TO-NIGHT
OPENS TO-NIGHT
OPENS TO-NIGHT
OPENS TO-NIGHT
OPENS TO-NIGHT
OPENS TO-NIGHT
OPENS TO-NIGHT
at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE CINEMA DE LUXE
THE CINEMA DE LUXE
THE CINEMA DE LUXE

(Under the Management and Ownership of the Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.)

THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS

(The Most up-to-date, the coolest, the Most comfortable Cinema House in Bombay.

OPENS TO-NIGHT
OPENS TO-NIGHT
OPENS TO-NIGHT

(For Special Advt. See Page 10)

THE EXCELSIOR
WELCOME RETURN
For a Short Season Only
Commencing Thursday **25**th Sep.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
A Comedy Salad with a Musical Dressing
in
AN ENTIRELY NEW MENU OF
"NOVELTY PIES"
Booking at Rose & Co.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.
To-night
FANNIE WARD
As "YUKI" in
"A Japanese Nightingale"
Adapted from Onotono Watana's popular novel.
A charming story from the Land of Chrysanthemums.
Pathe Gazette
Luke Commedy
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
POPULAR PRICES.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Rainfall due to thunderstorms is reported from many parts of the country the most important being the Bombay Deccan. It has been nearly general in Burma, west of the Cen. Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and local in Assam, Bihar, Konkan, Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, the United Provinces, Kashmir, the east Madras and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Rangoon, Maymyo one inch, Lashio a half, Shillong, Darbhanga one, Gorakhpur one and a half, Dehra Dun, Mussooree, Sonamarg a half, Udaipur a quarter, Rajkot, Amraoti a half, Ratnagiri one, Malegaon, Belgaum a half, Sholapur, Bijapur one and a half, Aurangabad, Gulbarga, a half, Nizamabad two, Raichur a quarter, Negapatam three quarters, Trichinopoly one and a half.

Forecast:—Thunderstorms are likely to continue.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 17th Sept. 1919.	Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 17th Sept. 1917	June 1st to 17th Sept. 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 45	60 69	71 77	21 96
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 90	67 88	92 36	21 32
Esplanade (Gov. Tel. Hospital) ..	1 92	64 10	80 22	22 27
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 55	71 75	84 64	26 44

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.789 Inchs.
Temperature of Air	82.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.3 ,,
Dew Point	76.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.883 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	7.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3 ,,
Minimum do.	79.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, S, WSW, NNW.
Movement of Wind	118 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.16 Inchs.
Total fall during month	1.80 ,,
Do. do. year	60.36 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th	0.52 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept	h. m.	ft in
Wed	17	m 4 45	26 6	17	m 11 5	20 2
		4 39a	24 11		11 5a	17 7
Thur	18	m 5 9	26 1	18	6 48a	20 2
		6 6a	24 5			
Fri	19	m 7 30	26 2	19	m 0 36	18 0
		7 30a	24 8		2 4a	19 5
Sat	20	m 8 37	26 7	20	m 1 54	17 11
		8 48a	25 6		3 6a	18 6
Sun	21	m 9 28	27 1	21	m 2 55	17 7
		9 43a	26 4		3 42a	17 7
Mon	22	m 10 10	27 4	22	m 3 46	17 5
		10 29a	27 2		4 19a	16 10
Tues	23	m 10 46	27 6	23	m 4 29	17 4
		11 10a	27 8		4 52a	16 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 17 (Wednesday)	Sunrise 6h. 26m.	Sunset 6h. 41m	
,, 18 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 40m	
,, 19 (Friday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 39m	
,, 20 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 38m	
,, 21 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 37m	
,, 22 (Monday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 36m	
,, 28 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 36m	

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	2d.	7h.	51-9m. p.m
Full Moon	10d.	9h.	24-3m. a.m.
Last Quarter	17d.	3h.	1-7m. a.m.
New Moon	24d.	10h.	8-9m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th September 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are except in the extreme north. Humidity is in defect at few stations. Day temperature is above the average in the east Punjab..

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and south-west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0.65 in. of rain and Indore 0.35 in. Skies are clear in Central India West and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Neemuch and Deesa. Day temperature is above normal in Gujarat and locally in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the southwestern districts and local in the north; Saugor has had 0.52 in. Akola 0.13 in. Amraoti 0.53 in. and Nagpur 0.15 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is locally above normal in the west of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Konkan; Bombay has had 0.45 in. and Ratnagiri 0.91 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in south Hyderabad; Malegaon reports 0.55 in. Ahmednagar 0.15 in. Poona 0.35 in. Sholapur 1.72 in. Bijapur 1.25 in. Belgaum 0.65 in. Aurangabad 0.38 in. and Nizamabad 2.20 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature has fallen, but is still above normal in Hyderabad.

Central Remarks.—The monsoon is strengthening and rainfall has increased in the northern half of the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in the north Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces, and local in Central India West and southeast Madras. A few falls are also reported from Malabar, Kathiawar and the north of the Central Provinces.

An extension of rainfall appears probable on the west coast and the south of the Peninsula.

In Telegraphic Summary for the 16th September 1919.

Although both the monsoon currents remain very weak, thunderstorms are reported from many parts of the country chiefly from the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, and the Madras Deccan, and local in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan Hyderabad, Mysore and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, the Konkan and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Yamethin, Monywa, Lashio one inch; Myitkyin a half; Hazaribagh one; Seoni three-quarters; Pendra one; Hoshangabad one; Cuddalore one; Kurnool, Calingapatam a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WED. THE 17th OF SEPT. 1919.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do (16th)	96.4	79.6	86	..	0	..
Jask	94.0	81.7	84	..	0	—0.01
Muskat						
Do. (16th)	93.1	83.0	79	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.9	77.7	53	..	7.05	+2.21
Rawalpindi	95.7	70.1	65	..	35.44	+14.53
Lahore						
Hissar	101.9	76.2	53	..	8.08	—3.61
Ambala	98.0	71.3	74	..	19.28	—2.28
Delhi	96.4	78.8	66	..	13.44	—8.01
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.6	78.8	65	..	28.52	+6.55
Mainpuri	94.6	76.2	76	..	22.41	+0.78
Jhansi	95.6	77.3	69	..	50.86	+19.98
Cawnpore	94.6	79.1	70	..	33.33	+5.56
Allahabad	94.4	78.5	76	..	31.54	+0.17
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	103.7	75.4	54	..	0.20	—1.95
Karachi	83.2	76.0	76	..	2.34	—3.58
Ajmer	92.2	74.7	75	..	11.68	—5.79
Jaipur	96.8	75.2	69	..	21.75	+1.37
Kotah	95.6	78.6	66	..	25.05	+1.33
Mount Abu	78.5	67.4	65	..	87.48	+33.24
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.2	74.7	72	..	7.78	—5.22
Dwarka	83.6	72.0	78	..	2.88	—3.43
Veraval	86.0	77.6	83	..	12.43	—4.30
Rajkot	92.6	76.0	78	0.65	22.45	+5.84
Bhavnagar Para	95.0	75.8	69	..	19.14	—8.51
Surat	92.8	79.7	76	..	33.59	—3.49
Ahmedabad	98.6	72.4	80	..	26.26	—1.30
Deesa	96.8	74.0	67	..	42.56	+21.78
Neemuch	89.1	73.2	69	..	24.43	—0.89
Indore	88.7	71.2	77	0.35	42.66	+14.88
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.9	74.5	78	..	71.47	+23.84
Saugor	91.0	73.8	71	0.52	65.96	+17.83
Mowgaon	89.8	74.4	92	..	62.14	—19.61
Khandwa	93.4	75.1	85	..	32.58	—2.80
Akola	94.6	73.5	80	0.13	21.22	—3.50
Amraoti	90.2	73.8	79	0.53	19.00	—7.19
Nagpur	89.5	73.9	77	0.15	44.15	+3.84
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	88.9	74.7	85	0.03	58.45	+19.11
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.3	76.8	92	0.45	60.69	—4.06
Ratnagiri	86.5	75.1	92	0.91	82.80	—8.18
Marmugoa	85.3	..	92	..	83.28	—0.29
Karwar	84.6	75.1	93	..	95.46	—10.46
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.7	73.0	87	0.55	18.31	—3.06
Ahmednagar	84.8	70.5	85	0.15	12.13	—3.89
Poona	84.0	70.4	94	0.35	13.75	—4.08
Sholapur	90.8	69.7	80	1.72	15.61	—5.76
Bijapur	89.2	70.5	88	1.25	7.34	—4.30
Belgaum	88.1	67.7	90	0.65	30.14	—7.54
Aurangabad	88.5	70.3	81	0.38	18.46	—8.10
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.2	71.3	90	2.20	22.53	—10.76
Hyderabad	90.3	75.1	74	..	15.68	—3.40
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.3	75.4	84	..	83.50	—21.13
Calicut	86.0	76.3	89	..	69.56	—16.30
Cochin	85.4	74.2	83	0.25	67.54	—2.84
Colombo	86.1	75.0	94	..	19.30	+0.13
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.8	78.7	87	..	16.32	—4.76
Bellary	89.3	74.2	68	..	5.09	—3.55
Cuddapah	89.6	76.8	76	..	18.15	+5.16
Madras	88.7	75.9	84	..	18.44	+0.05
Bangalore	80.8	66.3	93	0.05	15.15	—1.13
Coimbatore	89.3	72.3	78	0.66	8.19	—1.88
Trichinopoly	91.1	74.0	89	1.37	10.38	+1.47
Negapatam	86.1	75.8	89	0.80	10.25	+1.14

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 17th September, 1919, was 30.044 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Germany:—310 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

S. S. Aviles for Genoa:—152 cwts. castor seed, K. M. Nathoo.

S. S. Largo Lau for New York:—18 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.; 81 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Indo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 131 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

S. S. Shingo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, M. Kalyanmull; 100 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.; 86 bales cotton, N. Futehally and Co.

S. S. Shingo Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Shingo Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S. S. Shingo Maru for Hongkong:—28 bales cotton grey twist, I. David; 30 cwts. jardaloo, N. Bhagwat and Co.

S. S. Gade Javra Maru for Hongkong:—103 cwts. fennel seed, Shamjee Passoo and Co.; 84 cwts. khismis, Oomersee Raisa; 132 cwts. sharkfins, Akberally Mohamed.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 17.

S. S. City of Bristol from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.:—127 cases unfinished writing paper, 9 cases indigo, 36 barrels aniline dye stuff, 48 bas. 15 packages clocks, 10 cases varnish, 4 cases oil, 6 cases cotton and artificial silk hosiery, 10 cases chewing gum, 31 barrels aniline colour, 4 cases medicine, 4 cases stationery, 6 casks 1 box zinc sheets, 20 cases aloes, 2 cases pills, 8 bales sarsaparilla roots, 200 boxes tin plate, 38 packages syrup, 132 bottles emulsion, 2 cases petroleum, 17 barrels 3 kegs dye stuff, 5 barrels malchite green, 15 cases salmon, 9 cases locks and printed matters, 40 bbls. galvanized sheets iron, 20 cases 8 packages food choppers, 6 cases boots and shoes, 10 crts. metal, 3 cases paint, 1,324 cases evaporate milk, 16 cases shoes, 27 cases batteries, 6 cases cigarettes, 81 cases pharmaceutical products, 40 kegs 61 barrels, aniline paper, 18 cases printing paper, 12 cases talcum powder, 12 packages Water Burrys compound, 30 cases med. preps., 158 bundles steel sheets, 785 cases quaker oats, 12 cases candy, 104 cases antiphlogistine, 2 D/s white mineral oil, 265 barrels lubricating oil, 32 strops glycothymoline, 35 cases gas mantles, 7 cases electric goods, 5 cases enamelware, 42 cases bolts and nuts, 10 cases pharmaceutical preps., 4 packages 3 boxes stock and dies, 3 bundles valves, 12 cases cotton piecegoods, 5 cases vaseline, 250 bales domestics, 3 cases petroleum jelly products, 29 barrels dyes stuff, dry coal, dry tar colours for dying purposes, 20 cases chicory, 100 cases rolled oats, 2 cases lamps, 17 bales 3 cases tobacco, 5 cases padlock.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 17.

S. S. Querimba, Le Grand, Rangoon, September 6.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17.

S. S. Skuld, Gabrielsen, Bangkok, etc.
S. S. City of Cairo, Dawse, Liverpool via Karachi.
S. S. Kura, Winter, Mahomerah.
S. S. Aviels, Lopez, Genoa.
S. S. Vancouver Maru, Nakamura, Marseilles.
S. S. Abydos, Milne, Moulmein.
S. S. Firoozi, McCraith, Aden.
S. S. Banca, Miller, Rangoon.

S. S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain J. C. Le Grand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice, which port she had left on the 6th instant.

S. S. Aviles:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Aviles, 2,158 tons, Captain T. Lopez, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S. S. Vancouver Maru:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Vancouver Maru, 4,259 tons, Captain K. Nakamura, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

S. S. Abydos:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abydos, 1,939 tons, Captain W. A. Milne, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Moulmein, with ballast.

S. S. Firoozi:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Firoozi, 2,029 tons, Captain W. D. McCraith, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Banca:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain C. E. Miller, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 17th September 1919

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Kasado Maru	N F	N F	..O S Kaisha
D Largo Law	New York	1-10-19	W & A G & Co
F Khosron	Jedah	N F	..T M & Co
G Dumra	P Gulf	N F	..M M & Co
H Barhein	Aden	N F	..M & Co
Offside			
Utkopia	N F	N F	..H S Shustary & Co
L Purnea	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offside			
N Hjelteljerd	Antwerp	25-9-19	..T M & Co
O Sodegawia Maru	N F	N F	A M Jeewanjee
P Greleden	London	N F	..Graham & Co
80 ton crane			
Vergemere	N F	N F	..Omar Fdy. & Engrg. Works Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	N F	14-9-19	..K N & Co
Irrawadi	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Kaveri	..	..	..K N & Co
Netravati	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Ponani	Marmagoa	N F	..K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Taroba	N F	N F	..M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Totomi Maru	Kobe	N F	..N Y Kaisha
3 Kowelt	..	..	..
6 Glensloy	Antwerp	N F	W & A G & Co
7 Shingo Maru	Kobe	21-9-19	..N Y Kaisha
8 Zayani	Jeddah	16-9-19	..H S Shustary & Co
9 Iran	Busra	N F	H S Shustary & Co
10 Indu Maru	Kobe	21-9-19	..O S Kaisha
14 Lhasa	Karachi	18-9-19	..M M & Co
16 Kamara	N F	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bashayan	N F	N F	..J M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Kigoma	London	20-9-19	..M M & Co
3 Huntsland	Karachi	17-9-19	..Graham & Co
4 Bawora	N F	N F	..M M & Co
5 Merkara	London	N F	..M M & Co
6 City of Bristol	Calcutta	16-9-19	..K N & Co
7 Olympia	Liverpool	27-9-19	..Graham & Co
8 Clan Macbride	Malbar Coast	28-9-19	..J Finlay & Co
9 Franz Ferdinand	N F	N F	..D R I M
10 Torrilla	N F	N F	..M M & Co
12 Rio Pardo	London	21-9-19	..M M & Co
13 Bradenburg	London	N F	..Graham & Co
14 Bremen	London	20-9-19	..M M & Co
15 Barala	Busra	19-9-19	..M M & Co
17 Vasna	Busra	18-9-19	..M M & Co
Jetty Baroda	N F	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Orara	N F	N F	A Ashdown & Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 17.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool:—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 330 bales wool, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 125 bales wool, A. H. Dhandaly; 121 bales wool, Ewart Latham and Co.; 32 bales hemp, D. D. Khan and Co.; 190 bales wool, Veermamal Oomersey; 200 bales cotton ty, J. A. Begbie and Co.

S. S. Olympia for Marseilles:—1,300 cwts. muwra seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Greenden for London:—87 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co.; 398 bales hemp, J. A. Kapadia and Co.; 43 bales coir mats, 6 rolls coir matting, Spaull Sons and Co.; 300 cwts. turmeric, Luximanji Ebrahimji; 150 cwts. gum kadaya, Chapsey Kanji and Co.; 150 cwts. gum kadaya, Shamji Chapsey and Co.; 130 cwts. kurdi seed, Jugjeevandas Narayan; 80 cwts. gum olibanum, Esmail Nowroji and Co.; 4,000 cwts. cocoanut oil, C. Boggiano and Co.; 36 cwts. sandalwood, 1 cwt. sandalwood oil, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 800 cwts. wood logs, S. C. Dalal; 440 cwts. myrabolams, 600 bales hemp, M. Gavrishanker; 6,007 cwts. cotton seed, Bombay Company; 408 bales wool, 24 bales goat hair, Walker and Co.; 50 cwts. turmeric, 75 cwts. pepper, 50 cwts. dry ginger, Narandas Veerjee and Co.; 300 cwts. turmeric, Mogi and Co.; 350 cwts. mother of pearl shell, David Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Merkara for London:—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 25 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co.; 26 bales cow hides, G. B. Heerji; 500 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 20 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 100 bales cow hides, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 135 bales cow hides, 1 bale buffalo hides, 16 bales goat, sheep skins, A. Abdoola and Co.; 15 bales cow hides, Rahimtoola Vishram; 97 bales cow hides, 3 bales sheep skins, Cassam Rahimtoola and Sons; 13 bales sheep skins, 2 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 35 cwts. bees wax, M. A. Kayum; 47 cwts. gum tragakwey, 162 cwts. gum olibanum, 250 cwts. pepper, 198 cwts. turmeric, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 105 cwts. turmeric, Bhaidas P. Dalal; 2 bundles woollen carpets, O. Steffen; 50 rolls coir matting, 14 bundles woollen carpets, Spaull Sons and Co.; 65 cwts. cuttle fish, K. Khamissa; 194 cwts. valerian roots, Grindlay and Co.; 50 cwts. ginger, 60 cwts. turmeric, Asian Overseas Trading Co.; 62 bundles coir yarn dholls, Cox's Shipping Agency; 24 cwts. cardamoms, A. A. Haji Tayeb; 60 cwts. ginger, Narandas Moorarjee; 17,740 cwts. linseed, Sanday and Co.; 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, B. J. Ramdas and Co.; 34 cwts. cloves, D. J. Essathawar; 341 cwts. myrabolams, David Sassoon and Co.; 68 cwts. cuttle fish, Fazalbhai Allibhai; 3,840 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Elswick Hall for Hull:—20,000 cwts. linseed, 20,580 cwts. cotton seed, Sanday and Co.; 8,747 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Severnmede for Hull:—2,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 20,000 cwts. cotton seed, Sanday and Co.

S. S. Hjeltefjord for Antwerp:—2,000 cwts. linseed, Fazulbhai Ebrahim and Co.

S. S. Glensby for Ghent:—375 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Glensby for Rotterdam:—7,000 cwts. gingelly seed, D. B. Khan and Co.

S. S. Glensby for Rotterdam in transit for

(Continued in Column 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(Reuter's Telegram)

Liverpool, Sept. 16th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	18.41
Oct.	18.57
Nov.	..
Dec.	18.45
Jan.	18.50
Feb.	..
Mar.	18.35
April	..
May	18.37
June	..
July	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York Oct.	29.00
" " Jan.	29 28
" " March	29 40
Spot Cotton at New York	29.55
" Orleans	29.00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	29 08
" Jan.	29 98
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16½
Demand Bills	4.17.00
Silver Commercial Bars	113½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 15th.

Rentes 5%	..
Bar Silver Spot	61 1/8
" 2 months hence	59 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 3/4
" " " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	50 9/16
Rupee Paper 5½%	65½
Indian Stock 5½% Sterling Loan	82½
Government Securities 5%	93½
Ex. On London at Paris France	37 50

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept 15th

5½% 1925—1928	.. £85½
4½% 1925—1945	.. £82½
5 % Now	.. £94 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Sept 15th

WHEAT	
Rosario Santa Fe—69 lbs.	59
Barletta Russo—68 lbs.	59
Australian Quoted	61
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Persepore usual Bold Sept-Oct. London Nominal	£44
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£42
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct.	
Quoted .. do. Jan-Feb.	£43
Tone of Linseed:—Neglected.	£37
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept-Oct. Quoted	£36
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec Jan Sellers	£20
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	£45
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£108
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£101½
Copper Brazlers	£147
Yellow Metals	14½
Hard Spelter	44
JAVA SUGAR.	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Sellers .. do Bombay Sept.-Nov.	51/6
Sellers .. do Karachi Sept-Nov.	52/11
Sellers ..	53/0½
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Value	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

On Monday the 15th instant the New York market registered a rise of half a cent in the price of Cotton over last Saturday's closing quotation. In sympathy with this rise, our local market opened at Rs. 458 and advanced to 478. Two Japanese Houses were buying freely, and their transactions stiffened the price. A little profit taking and selling by local "Bears" intervened, which checked a further rise in the price which declined to Rs. 466 and ultimately closed thereat.

At Colaba, the market opened firm at Rs. 470 and immediately eased off to Rs. 463. The closing quotation was Rs. 465.

There was a fairly good enquiry for spot cotton.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	April-May	465
Fully Good Bengal	September	288
Fine Oomras	September	357
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	361
Fully Good Benga's	Dec-Jan.	366
Fine Oomra	"	427

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 17TH SEPT. 1919.

			Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May		467
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.		310,365
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.		358,427
Good M.G. Southerns	Sept.		368

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	333	321	306	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab.	..	333	321	306	"
M.G. Oomras No. 8	395	380	360	..	"
Central Provinces.	415	400	382	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	..	422	..	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	400	390	375
Sawginned Dharwar	..	..	..	..	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th Sept 1919.

Cotton	742	bales
Wheat	12,721	Owts.
Linseed	2,633	"
Rapeseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	889	"
Cottonseed	Nil	
Mowraseed	329	"
Gingelseed	26	"
Rice	1,228	"
Myrabollams	191	"
Cottonseed	5,147	"
Mowraseed	298	"
Gram	2,228	"
Jowar	Nil	
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Sept. 17th: 6-0 p.m

Ready	Bazaar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Ball Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-25	64 0 0	9 4 0
" " Cawapore 70-26	66 0 0	.. ..
" Karachi Bangla	67 0 0	.. ..
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 0 0	.. ..
" " Cawapore	12 0 0	.. ..
" Yellow Cawapore	12 8 0	.. ..
Linseed Brown Bold	14 0 0	15 0 0
" " Thia	13 8 0	14 4 0
Teelseed White 85-15	....	.. ..
" Gajar 75-25	....	.. ..
" Gajar 50-50	....	.. ..
" Black	....	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	17 0 0	18 0 0
Groundnuts	85 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	7 0 0	.. ..
Barley	42 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	46 0 0	9 12 0

Forward.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	7 10 9
" Aug.-Sept.	10 0 0
Linseed May	12 13 3
" Sept.	12 14 6

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 17th.

	Rate: Rs as p
Davids No 18	1 0 8
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 0
Carimbhoy No 12½	1 0 8
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 17th:

Market Rates:

Bank Telegraphic	1	11 31/32
Bank Demand	2	0 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	2	0 15/32
Fcs. Demand		245
American Dollars		245
Hongkong		205½
Shanghai		304½
Japan		122
Singapore		118

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 25/14.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/11 31/32.
D. D. on London 2/0 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a quotations quite nominal.
D. D. on France quotations quite nominal.
Credit 3 Msd/a quotations quite nominal.
T. T. on Japan 118.
D. D. on Hongkong quotations quite nominal.
D. D. on Shanghai quotations quite nominal.
D. D. on Singapore quotations quite nominal.
D. D. on New York quotations quite nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 92.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 100-4
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 68
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 80.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES

The market was closed to-day.

MILL STORES AND CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

As we reported last, Healds remained very active. Demand is increasing, whereas, the quotations have been well-maintained. As there are few consignments arriving from England, we shall not be surprised if the market were to show still upward tendency.

The quotations are as follows:—
Healds (red eyes) Rs. 2 to 2-4-0.
Healds (yellow) Rs. 1-12-0 to 2.
Reeds Rs. 0-4-0 to 0-5-0.
Pickers Lion Rs. 65/70.
Picking Bands Hairy Rs. 3.
Roller cloth (kenyon) Rs. 4-8-0 to 5.
Farina K. Rs. 28 to 30
Sago Rs. 18 to 20.
Caustic Soda Rs. 20.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 30
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 10.
English Zinc Chloride Rs. 30.
American Zinc Chloride Rs. 20.
Washing Soda Rs. 6/8/0.
Glauber Salt Rs. 5.
Turkey red oil 50 per cent. Rs. 32.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay Sept. 17th

		Total up-to-date.
Cash Certificates	Rs. 1,067-8 —	Rs. 2,53,275-8

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

No business was done in the rice market to-day, but rumours that bonuses are being paid contrary to Government notifications are again prevalent. Dealings in new crop, rice at Rs. 338-339 for February is reported.

BURMA RICE CONTROL.

"A BENEFIT TO INDIA BUT NOT TO BURMA!"

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

Commenting on Mr. Mant's speech in the Legislative Council regarding the Burma rice control, the "Rangoon Times" regards it as special pleading on behalf of the Government of India. Reduction of shipping freights is referred to and the paper points out that when reductions were made shipping companies disowned all responsibility as vessels were under the control of the shipping Controller. The statement that the rise in exchange tends to lower internal prices is said to be wholly falsified by experience. Rice control has been of benefit to India but not to Burma.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

SEVEN YEARS' TRANSPORTATION.

Emperor
vs.
Shivamma Kissan.

(Before Mr. Justice Pratt and a Special Jury).

The further hearing of this trial in which the accused, a woman aged 35, and by profession a bidi-maker, was charged with the offence of causing hurt by a dangerous weapon to an old woman Bhimabai, and further with the offence of committing the murder of Bhimabai's nephew Baburao, aged 20 by striking him two blows with a pen-knife, on the 3rd of August, 1919, was resumed before his Lordship and a special jury.

The full facts as alleged by the Prosecution were set forth in our yesterday's issue.

Evidence for the prosecution was being taken on Monday, and not finished.

The Hon. Mr. Bahhdurji, with Mr. Brahmandkar, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, holding Mr. M. C. Setalvad's brief, defended the accused.

After the evidence for the prosecution was finished, the accused made the following statement:—

I did not strike Bhimabai or Baburao with a pen-knife. I cannot explain how Baburao of Bhimabai got these injuries. I do not know. On that morning, there was a quarrel at the water-pipe with Durgi Narayen's wife and this was the outcome of the quarrel. As soon as I came in the evening from my work, I opened my door and lighted my lamp. Immediately Narayan commenced to abuse me. Narayan said, "you abused my mother, abuse her now, I will see." Then Narayan and the people of his house assaulted me. They belaboured me and dragged me to the door of their house. There, about 8 or 9 people had collected. Bhimabai came and caught hold of me. Bhimabai was injured on the cheek. Bhimabai held me and made me stand. Then the sepoys and other persons came. I did not see what happened to Babu. He was on the side of his door. It is not true that Ramji snatched the knife from my hands. The pen-knife was in the hands of Narayen. There was no reason for me to strike any one with a pen-knife."

FLAWS IN PROSECUTION STORY.

The defence was that there were many flaws in the prosecution story. Although the story on the face of it looked consistent, there were many points, which excited suspicion. Bhimabai was not a simple and saintly woman she pretended to be. She brooded over the trivial morning incident sent her son in the evening to remonstrate with the accused's paramour and was in an excited state of mind when the accused returned to her room. The probable story was that Bhimabai abused the accused first, there was exchange of abuse and Bhimabai was supported by her son, Babu and Babu's step-mother. There must have been a scuffle and in that scuffle Bhimabai and Baburao were struck but there was not sufficient evidence to establish beyond doubt, that the accused struck with pen-knife. She ought, therefore to be acquitted. If she was at all guilty, she was not guilty of culpable homicide, but of causing grievous hurt. If she was guilty culpable homicide, then this offence would not amount to murder, as there was grave and sudden provocation and the accused without premeditation in a sudden fight in the heat of passion, struck the deceased.

The jury, after retiring brought in an unanimous verdict of 'guilty' of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of Baburao and of "guilty" of "causing hurt with a dangerous weapon" to Bhimabai.

SEVEN YEARS' TRANSPORTATION.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment on the first charge of causing hurt to Bhimabai, and further sentenced her to seven years' transportation on the charge of causing the death of Baburao.

THREE MEN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

CROWN WITHDRAWS PROSECUTION.

Emperor
vs.
Arjun Gopal and two others.

(Before Mr. Justice Pratt and a Special Jury).

The three accued in this case stood charged with the murder of one Dhondu Sakharam in the early hours of the morning of 20th July last.

The facts as stated by the prosecution were these: The three accused are related to one another, Nos. 1 and 3 being the brothers of the wife of No. 2. No. 2 has a brother called Laxman Ganoo. This Laxman Ganoo lived with two other persons, the deceased Dhondu Sakharam and one Janardhan Hari, in a room on the ground-floor of a chawl at Modikhana, Fort. The three accused lived in another room in the same chawl. There appeared to be some little dispute between these people, as accused No. 2 wished his brother Luxamn to turn out the two men with whom he was living and share the room with himself. On the night of the 19th of July, the deceased and Janardhan were sleeping on the verandah, outside their room. About 2 or 3 a.m., the deceased and Janardhan were attacked by the three accused and two other persons, who have absconded and cannot be traced. They were belaboured with bamboo sticks and fists. Janardhan got free from his assailants and ran towards the room of Luxman, shouting for help. The room was, however, locked from outside, and it had to be forced open. When Janardhan and Luxman returned to the spot, where the deceased was, they found Nos. 1 and 3 hammering him with sticks, and No. 2 kicking him on the stomach. The assailants then threw the deceased down and ran away. The deceased became unconscious. He was taken to the hospital, where it was found that he had sustained severe internal injuries from the effects of which he died the next day. The three accused were subsequently arrested.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Dr. P. N. Daruvala appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. M. K. Azad, with Mr. R. F. Munshi appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 3.

Mr. D A. Ghaswalla appeared for No. 2.

After some witnesses for the prosecution had been examined, the Court asked the Advocate-General to consider if a charge of murdere could be sustained on such evidence. The Advocate-General in view of the nature of the evidence intimated to the Court that he would not further prosecute the accused upon the charge. His Lordship, thereupon, ordered all the accused to be discharged, and directed that the discharge should amount to an acquittal.

ALLEGED USE OF A FORGED CHEQUE.

ACCUSED ORDERED TO BE ACQUITTED.

Emperor vs. Krishnaji Balwant Kanade.
(Before Mr. Justice Pratt and a common jury.)

The accused in this case, a Hindu aged 20 employed as a clerk in the Bank of Baroda was charged with the offence of using as genuine a forged document viz., a cheque drawn by the General Jupiter Insurance Company on the Central Bank of India in favour of one Jamnadas Lalbhai Damania for Rs. 485.

Mr. Balbone appeared for the Crown

Before the case commenced the accused requested his Lordship to postpone it as he wanted to engage counsel. His Lordship said that it was too late, the accused ought to have engaged counsel before. The trial was therefore proceeded with.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution were these:—The accused on a certain day between 21st of July and 2nd of August came into possession of the above crossed cheque. This cheque was drawn by the Insurance Co., and sent to the Central Bank of India by post. It so happened that Jamnadas Damania inquired of the manager of the General Jupiter Insurance Co., as to his not receiving the cheque. The manager informed him that a crossed cheque was already sent to him. He said that he had not received it. The manager thereupon wrote to the Central Bank not to make any payment on the cheque. The Central Bank replied that the money was already collected. The matter was then entrusted to the Police. It was not possible to say how the cheque came into the hands of the accused; but it was found that the accused endorsed this cheque on the Bank in the name of Jamnadas Lalbhai Damania. The accused then without any sanction of the Manager or Accountant of the Bank of Baroda opened a current account in the name of Damania and Co. and paid in the crossed cheque drawn by the Insurance Co., in favour of Jamnadas Lalbhai Damania, on the reverse of which the accused had endorsed "Jamnadas Lalbhai Damania." It was possible for the accused to do this as he was temporarily in charge of the current account department. He was permanently employed as a clerk in the Savings Bank department. Two days afterwards he drew out Rs. 465 from the Bank of Baroda. The endorsement on the cheque and the entry in the ledger of the current account in the Bank of Baroda and the entry in the Index were all in the handwriting of the accused. The accused was therefore charged with using as genuine a forged document viz., the said cheque.

The defence was that it was not proved that he opened an account in the Bank of Baroda. He had not done anything and the endorsement on the cheque was not in his handwriting.

The jury after retiring brought in a verdict of "not guilty" against theo accused by 7 to 2. His Lordship agreed with the verdict of the majority and said that there was no evidence against the accused of identity of handwriting. The accused was ordered to be acquitted.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED GETS TWO YEARS.

Emperor vs. Mohanlal Jaishankar.

The accused was charged with the offence of committing criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts in respect of certain moneys entrusted to him by his master.

The accused pleaded "guilty" to the charges and his counsel Mr. M. K. Azad put in a written statement on his behalf stating the facts thereon which might go to mitigate the sentence. Briefly it stated that the accused was a Brahmin by caste a young man of 20 and married only a year ago. Many persons were dependent on him. One Dwarkadas induced him to misappropriate the money and received all the money from him. Being a young man without experience he fell into the trap. He being so young should be sent to the juvenile reformatory at Dharwar.

His Lordship said that it was a very serious offence. He could not send him to the Juvenile Reformatory but taking into consideration the facts urged by his counsel, he would sentence him to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge; sentences to run concurrently.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 18TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON & HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

1-19—28-17—Daph F and D, Ratanchand Khimchand Motichand v Salebhoy Mahomedalli Patheria, Mehta D and L.
5-19—70-19—Ard H D and Co, Morarji Jairam Naranji v Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.
3-19—413-18—Mer K and Co, Jamshedji Navroji Gamadia and anr v Sorabji Nowroji Gamadia and ors, Mirza M and M, Mer K and Co, Jehangir M and S, Craw B and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUDGE.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERICAL CAUSES.

624-19—Khandvalla & Co., Bhagilal Ranchoddas a firm v. Gordhandas Kallianji a firm, Mehta D & L.
844-19—Sonderdas & Co., Amichand Motichand a firm v. Chunilal Motichand & ors, Sham M & H.
895-19—Vachha & Co., Kanji Damji & Co. a firm v. The Saraswati Oil Mfg. Co. Ltd., Purnanand & Co.
335-19—Shroff & Din, Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v. Chandulal Manilal a firm, Bhimji & Co.
544-19—Vachha & Co., Ranchoddas Gordhandas a firm v. Rambhagatdas Surajbhau a firm, Purnanand & Co.
843-19—Mer K & Co., Radhakisson a firm v. Abdula Latiff Fakir Mahomed a firm, Unwalla P & P.
962-19—Jam R & D, Chhaganlal Premchand v. Dayabhai Hiralal a firm, Shroff & Din.
872-19—Mulla & M, Bhicaji Chimanlal a firm v. Gokuldas Walji a firm, N C Dalal.
747-19—Moti & Devi, Jugjiwan Anandji & Co. a firm v. Tarachand Hiralal a firm, Pandia & Co.
109-19—Mehta D & L, Bhanuprasad Bhaishanker a firm v. Jethabhai Callianji, Ard H D & Co.
604-19—Bhimji & Co., Ramdas Morarji a firm v. Vithaldas Motiram Gupta, Shroff & Din.
693-19—Bhimji & Co., Mathuradas Morarji v. Vithaldas Motiram Gupta, Shroff & Din.
1895-18—Ard H D & Co., Mahomed Oosman & Co., v. Gordhandas Jamnadas a firm, Bhai K & Gir.
1074-19—Mehta D & L, D Satyanarayen & Co. a firm v. Merumal Rupchand a firm, Amin & Desai.
930-19—Payne & Co., Motisingh Tribhowandas & Co. a firm v. Goculdas Dewji a firm, Bhimji & Co.
1041-19—Ard H D & Co., Dharamsey Weghji a firm v. Mathuradas Manji a firm, Mulla & M.
1042-19—Mulla & Mulla, Foghabhai Ramdas a firm v. Ramkison Babulal a firm, G B Pandia.
853-19—Malvi M R & Co., Bhagwandas Vitram a firm v. Trikamlal Moolchand a firm, Mans H M & Co.
211-19—Hiralal Th & Co., Baburao Balaji Bobade v. Abdullabhai Faizullabhai; Jam R & D, For Postponement.
767-19—Malvi M R & Co., Bhagwandas Netram a firm v. Chabildas Nathoobhai a firm, Ard H D & Co.
937-19—Mehto D & L, D Chhotalal & Co. a firm v. Pranjiwandas Bhugwandas a firm, Mulla & Mulla.
379-19—Soonderdos & Co., Amichand Motichand a firm v. Gurudatmul Harisharam, Dubash & Co.
820-19—Ragh N & Co., Romkisson Sagarmal a firm v. Himatlal Dayabhai a firm, Amin & Desai.
928-19—Amin & Desai, Hooseinbhoy Heptoolla v. Hyderalli Moolla Ebrahim, Payne & Co.
677-19—Mulla & Mulla, Fogabhai Ramdas a firm v. Dograt Raja & Co., M B Chothia.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43

FOR DISMISSAL.

1222-19—Ard H D & Co., Makanji Govindji v. Trimbuklal Tribhowandas & anr, Payne & Co.
1658-18—Pandia & Co., Keshavlal Bros & Co. a firm v. Messrs. Banerji & Co., Daph F & D.
976-19—Khandvalla & Co., Amratlal Jeychand a firm v. Premchand Chimanlal a firm, M B Chothia.
978-19—Bhimji & Co., Grimwantrai Syntokiram Mehta & ors v. Gordhandas Khanji Bhat, Mehta D & L.
563-19—Surajmal & Co., Krishnaji Keshavram a firm v. Anaruna Anaruna Sumnar Motia Chetty a firm, Ragh N & Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

M J 837-18—Matu J & M, Reina Emelly Pryke v. William James Pryke.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1638-18—Mehta D & L, Fida Hussein Ibrahim and anr v. Umersey Soonderji, Malvi M R & Co., Part heard, 16-9-19.
613-18—Payne and Co., Memon Wali Abba v. Ebrahim Mojedina, Matubhai J & M, Part heard, 16-9-19.
278-17—Vachha & Co., Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Sheobux Seevalal, Ragh N & Co.
1309-17—Payne & Co., Abdul Hoosain Tyaballi Vohra v. Miya Saheb Jinabhai Cumroodin & ors, Mer K & Co., Jem R & D, Edg G W & Co., Little and Co.
12-18—Jam R & D, Essabhoy Shaik Heptulla v. Abdul Hussein Tyeballi & ors, Payne & Co., Edg G W & Co., Mer K & Co.
In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX 199— Payne & Co., Abdul Hassein Tyeballi Rangwalla v. Ajabshaw Moolla Abdul Hussein & ors, Parties Concerned.
969-18—Shamrao M and H, Messrs Kantilal Jaibhai a firm v. Ramprasad Mulchand and anr, Purnanand and Co.
1373-18—Unwalla P and P, Jainabai widow v Abu Baker Haji Hassam and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co.
1815-18—Surajmal and Co, Tilokchand Ratanchand a firm and anr v Gokuldas Kisalchand and ors, Mehta D and L.
1622-18—Kanga and S, Mowlabux Besharat Rangari v Bibanbai widow and ors, Shamrao M and H, Kanga and S.
1639-18—F P Pavri, Appaji Sadashiv and ors, Maneckji B Davar and anr, Payne and Co.
1898-18—Payne and Co, Haji Abdulla Kazim v Somchand Purbhudas a firm, Amin and D.
82-18—Dastur and Co, Damji Dharsey and ors v Ratanchand Dayachand alias Ratanchand Khimchand and ors, Daphtary F and D, Moti and Devi.
1482-18—Ard H D and Co, Khunanbai widow v Poonsey Khimji and ors, M B Chothia, Ard H D and Co.
556-18—Madh K & Ch, Dhanji Mawji a firm v. Vallabhdas Norranji a firm, Bhimji & Co.
1718-18—Payne & Co., Dahyalal Mokanji Zaveri v. Yoosuf Ismail Abdullabhoi Lalji, Mulla & M, Payne & Co.
761-19—Malvi M R & Co., Ratilal Tribhowandas v. Karsondas Mowji & ors, Jam R & D, Shroff & D, Moti and D, Daph F & D.
915-19—Dubash & Co., Lambraj Bhewraj a firm v. Fazmaly Sadaji & ors, Mulla & M, Chit M & R.

WEALTH v. COMMONWEALTH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the correspondence that appears in your to-day's issue under the heading "What towns may have to do", allow me to supplement the remarks of the writer by the following, which I take from Henry D. Lloyd:—

"The essence of "private enterprise" was that the inhabitants of Toledo should get their gas from Captains of Industry, and pay them for their captaincy two or three times the real cost as profit, just as monarchical countries pay kings for kindly supplying the people with the Government, which really comes from the people. The essence of municipal supply was that the people should supply themselves at cost without profit, and without Captains of Industry, except as the people provided them. Toledo, in fine, proposed to keep step with the modern expansion of self-government, which finds that is can apply principles and methods of democracy to industry. It proposed to add another to many demonstrations already made, noticeably in this very department of gas supplies to municipalities, of the truth that the ability to carry on the business of supplying the various wants of mankind is not a sort of divine right vouchsafed from on high to a few specially inspired and gifted priests of commerce, by whose intermediation alone can the mysteries of trade be operated; but, like the ability to govern and be governed, is one of the faculties common to mankind, capable of being administered of, by, and for the people, and not needing to be differentiated as a prerogative of one set of men. The Toledo experiment was another step forward in the world-wide movement for the abolition of millionaires—a movement upon which the millionaires look with uneoncealed apprehension for the welfare of their fellow-beings.

Mankind views with equanimity the expulsion of the profit-hunter from the business of carrying letters, minting coins, administering justice, maintaining highways, collecting taxes, in which millionaireism has been universally put an end to. It views with hopes of larger results, the newer manifestations of the same tendency, which in England has abolished millionarieism in telegraph and parcel express; in Germany and France, Australia and India have gone a long way towards the abolition of the millionaire in railroads, and in various cities and towns in Europe, America and Ausralia have put up local signs, "No millionaires allowed here" by the municipalization of trade in water, gas, electricity, street-railways, baths, laundries, libraries, etc."

Will Bombay Municipality rise to the occasion and take this up? Bombay asks "when", and waits for the answer.—Yours etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TARSEE.
Sept. 12.

MISREPRESENTATION OF MR GANDHI'S VIEWS.

"Young India" writes:—

We are loath to have to tire our readers with reference to a matter which is now well worn out, and yet regarding which a lot of misapprehension prevails. Lies, like prejudices, die hard, and even at the risk of repetition we should undertake to kill a lie that has been scotched but does not seem to be killed. We refer to the wrenching out of their true context a few words from Mr. Gandhi's Ahmedabad speech and application of them to a state of things to which they were never meant to apply. Mr. Montagu set the lie going. The Viceroy in his opening speech before the Council repeated it. A writer in the "Fortnightly Review" in an article which is shockingly ill-informed from top to bottom, has tried to give currency to it fathering on Mr. Gandhi words which he never used. He says, "But even he (Mr. Gandhi) has been forced to realise that there were clever men behind it all and some organisation beyond his ken'." There is no doubt that unless the writer has deliberately put in false quotation marks, he is quoting from a source as ill-informed as himself"

The article then goes on to refer to a similar misunderstanding appearing in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and quotes the following explanation of his statement published by Mr. Gandhi in April last:—

"With reference to my address to the meeting held at Ahmedabad on Monday, the 14th instant, I observe that my remarks therein about the organised manned of violence have been misunderstood and have been applied to the deeds of violence committed elsewhere. My reference, however, was only to the violence of Ahmedabad. This is the language of the translation of the original address which was in Gujarati:—

"It seems that the deeds I have complained of (i.e., deeds of violence in Ahmedabad) have been done in an organised manner. There seems to be a definite design about them and I am sure that there must be some educated and clever (man or) men behind them."

My statement is too definite to apply to violence in any other part of India. I simply could not refer to other parts as I had then, and in fact have even now, no knowledge about them save what one can gather from newspaper scraps. Indeed my remarks did not extend even to Viramgam as I then knew so little about its violence."

This, says "Young India," was published in the "Times of India" of the 29th April, and a full translation of the Ahmedabad speech which was made in Gujarati appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 17th April. In addition to this we shall say that even as regards deeds of violence in Ahmedabad, Mr. Gandhi used the word "educated" to contradistinguish it from "illiterate and ignorant" as is clear from the word 'bhanela' in Gujarati which means all those with any education whatsoever, whether English or Vernacular. We are sure the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" will not doubt that if Mr. Gandhi had meant the complicity of 'highly educated men' he would not have hesitated to use language which distinctly meant such men.

We hope this explanation will help to clear the doubts of our contemporary, to whom we also request, to consider whether some of the questions which we have advisedly left unanswered, need now to be answered at all. Our purpose was to draw the attention of all to the need for correct and accurate information which for a newspaper especially can never be exaggerated.

The Salaries Committee appointed by the Madras Government with the Hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks as president to study and submit recommendations concerning the terms of employment and salaries of official subordinates, will, it is understood, begin to take evidence next month and submit its report early in 1920.

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PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

NECESSITY OF DE-OFFICIALISING THE MOVEMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY.

(By our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 17.

The Co-operative Conference finished its labours this afternoon after a most successful meeting which was remarkable for the interest taken in the proceedings by delegates from the mofussil. Those representing Bombay had as usual a good deal to say regarding financing co-operative schemes, but it was remarkable that matters of organisation, education and general propaganda elicited the keenest discussion.

To-day's proceedings opened with a paper by Mr. Devadhar on the urgent need of co-operative stores. Very little debate followed upon it, as the need of such stores is felt all round.

The sub-committees presented their reports afterwards. The Committee which made suggestions about purchase and sale and about non-credit societies had gone into details about a scheme of a co-operative wholesale society in Bombay and the Hon Mr. Parshottamdas Thakurdas had a lengthy introductory speech concerning these details. H. E. the Governor came in to preside during his speech and left after conducting the proceedings for an hour. He was thanked in felicitious terms before leaving by the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai and Dr. Sarbhadikari and a Parsi delegate. The delegate from Bengal was eloquent in his appreciation of Bombay's record and Sir George Lloyd's sympathetic attitude.

SUB-COMMITTEES' REPORTS.

The sub-committees reported respectively on amending the Act in certain minor details, on posts regarding internal management of primary societies, on the question of finances, on supervision, education and propaganda and on legal and semi-legal questions tending to accelerate judicial proceedings in which credit societies are concerned. A lively discussion ensued on the suggestion that supervising councils should be appointed in big village societies.

Khan Saheb Abdul-Majid Khan, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Hyderabad, being firmly of opinion that in case where the management committee of a society is inefficient another body over its head will not improve matters.

Mr. Ewbank contended that it was desirable to conform to practise in European countries and establish a supervising council. It was however considered unnecessary to take the sense of the Conference regarding this point.

DEOFFICIALISE THE MOVEMENT.

A rousing speech from Dr. Mann who presented the report of the Committee on propaganda, was deeply appreciated by the Conference, his remarks about the necessity of deofficialising the movement now eliciting warm applause. He pleaded for inclusion of lessons on co-operation in the Government primary schools' text books.

Mr. Thakoreram Kapilram was doubtful about the utility of the proposal, but was vigorously answered by Dr. Sarbhadikari who declared that education meant the making of men and lessons on mutual help ought to be taught right from the beginning of school-life. General feeling among the delegates is that the presence of delegates from other provinces adds greatly to the tone of debate, and this was manifested in their reception of the distinguished delegates from Bengal and Hyderabad.

A vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Curtis who presided during H. E. the Governor's absence, brought the Conference to a close.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The following is the speech delivered by H. E. the Governor at the opening of the Provincial Co-operative Conference at Poona on 15th September, 1919.

Gentlemen:—This is the first meeting of the Co-operative Conference held since the close of the war and I am grateful for having so auspicious an occasion on which to meet you all. I am glad to see so many leading figures in the Co-operative world present here to-day and I am especially pleased to be able on behalf of my Government to extend a warm welcome to the distinguished visitors from other Provinces: The Hon. Sir Deva Prasad Sarbadhikari of Calcutta and Mr. A. Hydari of Hyderabad, Deccan. The fact that these gentlemen have come from so far off to take part in your deliberations shows how wide an interest is being taken in the co-operative movement and of how general an application are the problems which you are about to discuss. Gentlemen, we have come to a turning point in the history of co-operation as of everything. The war is now at an end; the long period of uncertainty has passed by and a crushing victory has at last, after incredible exertions and sufferings, been won by us; the famine which so unhappily marked the closing year of the war is now over and I earnestly hope that the Presidency (with the exception of a few unfortunate districts) is about to enjoy a good year. Trade connections with Europe are being rapidly re-opened; credit is reviving (perhaps too fast!) and the whole agricultural and industrial world are gradually finding their feet and will soon, after the inevitable tumbles and and bruises, be able to walk on their own legs is taking stock of the new position. It is not out of place therefore to take this opportunity of making a short review of the progress made up to date and I would ask you to pardon me for putting before you a few dry figures.

EXTRAORDINARY PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION.

The first Co-operative Societies Act was passed in 1904, only 15 years ago. The number of societies and the capital they manipulate in the Bombay Presidency have grown as follows:—

In 1907 there were seventy societies with a capital of slightly over 1½ lakhs. In 1910 they had grown to 209 societies with 8¼ lakhs. In 1913 there were 526 societies with nearly 50 lakhs capital. In 1916 there were 992 societies with a capital of over 97 lakhs, and in 1919 there were 2083 societies with a capital of close on two crores.

These figures I think serve to bring in disputably before one the extraordinary progress which co-operation has made in this Presidency and they also show that the rate of increase is rapidly accelerating.

Mr. Ewbank in his report for last year remarks that "on the whole working capital is handled wisely and devoted to proper objects in reasonable proportion" and that "the way in which the loans were placed may be regarded as very creditable to the good sense of agricultural co-operative committees."

"WHAT THEN OF THE FUTRUE?"

I would in passing draw your attention to the fact that while 39 per cent. of the loans were made for the purposes of current agriculture, so large a figure as 18 per cent. were allotted to the redemption of debt. The question as to how far direct loans should be made for this purpose is a debatable one, but the figure quoted seems to me very significant and serves to show that this problem which is so acute in India is being seriously tackled. So far then the record is satisfactory: the movement is gaining ground rapidly, you have gone through an extremely difficult year without sucering any severe setback, the interest shown in co-operative affairs is even increasing. What then of the future?

You have come to a parting of the ways and you have now to make important decisions on two main issues. Firstly, in what directions the movement is to advance and expand and, secondly, on what main lines its growth should be controlled and directed. It has been often said and it cannot be gainsaid that agriculture is and always will be the biggest industry in India, and it follows that the most important field of co-operative work will alway be that of co-operative credit designed to finance the agricultural classes. The foundations of agricultural co-operative credit societies in the Bombay Presidency have been firmly laid and all that is wanted now is an increase in the number of honorary workers enthusiasts who will spread the movement into every corner of the Presidency.

CO-OPERATIVE METHODS FOR PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION.

But there has of late been an increasing demand for co-operative institutions of a different nature; As I said the other day in Bombay the difficulties created by war conditions have led all classes to look around to find some means of avoiding the tremendous prices charged for food, for raw material and for housing, factors which are rendering production and even life so difficult. There is a desire to avoid the middleman by using co-operative methods for purchasing and for distributing food and raw material. The success of such co-operative institutions in England, Ireland and the Continent has been phenomenal and I see no reason why the movement should not equally succeed in India. I appealed in Bombay to the financiers of that very progressive city to come forward and finance the central stores without which no progress in this direction can be made and I trust that they will come to your help as they have done in the past.

After all you possess now the three ingredients to success in any undertaking, namely, good organisation, sound finance and plenty of enthusiasm. The organisation which was started by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in 1904 on a modest scale has gradually spread over the whole Presidency. Originally almost entirely dependent on Government for guidance and support, societies, unions, committees and organised bodies of every conceivable kind are rapidly springing up all over the Presidency. Like children learning to walk they At the head of it all is the Central Co-operative Institute whose objects are to develop the co-operative spirit, train good co-operation and carry on the propaanda of the movement. It is to this body and its Committees that I look for direction in the new movement.

BIGGEST STEP IN HISTORY OF CO-OPERATION.

As regards finance, which was the great stumbling block in the early days, I am sure you will all agree that the biggest step taken in the history of co-operation in this Presidency was the establishment of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank. Since that time the number of co-operative societies and the amount of business transacted have increased enormously. I am glad to see that the Directors of the bank are wisely endeavouring to restrict the operations of their bank to large transactions and are encouraging the local banks to take upon themselves the whole business of financing societies within their circle. Self-help is the motto of co-operation and it is encouraging to see that the credit of the movement is strong enough to attract the very large sums of money which are dealt with by these local central banks and their branches.

A WORD OF WARNING.

At the same time I would take the opportunity of uttering a word of warning. The only sure foundation for co-operative work is confidence. Without that the whole fabric comes toppling down and involves all around it in ruin and destruction. While applauding then the efforts of all to establish local banks and attract local capital, I would impress upon you the necessity of making sure of every step before advancing still further. Success and sound finance are not the children of speculation for speculation while it may enrich an individual rarely benefits and constantly damages a community and I am therefore confident that all those concerned with the co-operative movement will steer at the present time a careful course.

TRIBUTE TO CO-OPERATIVE REGISTRARS.

The second main decision which has to be taken is as regards the system of control which is to be adopted in future. If you pick up any book upon co-operation you will read over and over again that the success of the movement must rely on the independent efforts of the community and not on the assistance of Government. In this country for various reasons which I need not mention the initiation of the movement had to be undertaken by Government. The whole organisation was framed and handled by the the Registrars and all credit is due to them and should be given to them for the excellent work they have done in guiding the movement safely through its very difficult early stages when suspicion and distrust were rampant and confidence and self-reliance were not yet born. But the movement has now got far beyond the stage at which it was dependent on Government help and everyone is, I think, agreed that far greater independence of action is now necessary to the societies and to the organisations which control and supervise them. Government must impose and insist on certain fundamental safeguards to prevent a widespread failure. Government is responsible also for seeing that the provisions of the Act and the rules and bye-laws are observed and that no institution which is really not co-operative is permitted to take advantage of the Co-operative Societies Act. It is willing to provide co-operators with a staff of experts to advise and for the time being to ensure a free and impartial annual audit. But beyond this it has no desire to go.

FUTURE OF CO-OPERATION.

From now on the movement must depend more and more upon itself for inspiration, for funds and for organisation. And I have no fear for the result. I believe there is a great future for co-operation in India and I am certain that its rapid and successful development is of great social and political importance for the country. Through co-operation are learnt the lessons of self-help, self-restraint and self-government—lessons so essential to a country which is learning how to govern itself. The practical difficulties met with in finance and administration, the art of assessing character, the necessity for working out schemes with due forethought and deliberation, the vital importance of a practical scheme of education for all classes, the value of facts as opposeed to mere words and theories, the influence of a healthy public opinion upon the action of individuals, all these things are being learnt by every small society in the country. The value of this teaching cannot be overrated and while I fully appreciate the material value of the co-operative movement, I rate almost as highly the moral and social progress which will most surely accompany the spread of this movement.

TRIBUTE TO MR. EWBANK.

Well, gentlemen, you have two or three days of conference here and I have every hope that next year's working will profit by the deliberations which you are now going to embark upon. But I cannot conclude without expressing the formal thanks of Government to Mr. Ewbank who has worked with special and conspicuous ability (cheers) in the cause of co-operation. Very few of you here who have not the opportunity of seeing the co-operative movement all over the Presidency can realise fully how arduous has been Mr. Ewbank's task, how faithfully he has carried it out and what real enthusiasm for the cause of co-operation he has shown (cheers.) He will soon, I regret to say, be quitting his appointmen and going on leave and I am sure he will carry with him the respect, the affection and the gratitude of all who have had to deal with him. I can only conclude by wishing full success to your conference and to the co-operative movement and I look forward to receiving you at Government House in a couple of days. (Applause.)

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

A correspondent writes:—

The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. was registered on the 8th instant, by the Promoters Messrs. M. Kanji & Co. The capital of this Company is Rs. 10,000,000 (one Crore) divided into 1,00,000 (one lakh) shares of rupees one hundred each. The paid-up capital of the company will not exceed Rs. 25,00,000 (twenty-five lakhs) i.e., Rs. 25 per share. The entire capital has been promised by several friends of the promoters without underwriting commission or brokerage. The Board of Directors consist of Mill Agents and Bankers of Bombay and Ahmedabad and include the following: Mr. Romeshwardas D. Birla, Mr. Karsandas Dharamsey Soonderdas Moolji Jetha, Mr. Umar Sobhani, Mr. Huseinbhai Abdoolabhai J. Lalji, Mr. Lachhmandas Harackchand Daga, Mr. Manibhai Dalpatbhai and Mr. Motilal Kanji. Messrs. M. Kanji & Co. will be the Managing Agents of the Company. They have already entered into negotiations with several Insurance offices in England and America for suitable treaty arrangement.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting of Mussalmans of Bombay 8-30 p.m. on the site of the Mustan Shah Tank, Belasis Road, New Nagpada, to consider the question Turkey, Khilafat and Holy Places of Islam.

SATURDAY, Sept. 20.

Band at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6-0 p.m.

SUNDAY, Sept. 21.

Public Meeting at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 4-30 p.m. (S. D.), to celebrate Mr. Gandhi's 51st Birthday.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League at 735, Girgaon Road, at 9-30 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on last Tuesday was 157 as against 239 on the corresponding day of last year and 92 in the year before last.

Y. M. C. A. LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

The Literary and Debating Society of the Y. M. C. A. will meet to-morrow evening at 9-15 p.m. at their building in Wodehouse Road. Impromptu speeches will be given. All members and friends are invited to attend.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Commanding Officer and Officers of the 1st F. S. Garrison Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, their Band will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6-0 p.m. on Saturday next.

SANTA CRUZ SARVAJANIC SCHOOL.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Santa Cruz will be held at 5 p.m. to-day at Mr. Hansraj Damoder's office at the Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, to consider a scheme in connection with the Santa Cruz Sarvajanic School. Mr. Hasanali Abdulali Dholkawala will preside on the occasion.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the above League held on Monday, the 15th instant, the following resolutions were passed:—

That this Committee of the National Home Rule League (Bombay Branch) emphatically protest against the proposed Indemnity Bill as they consider it unrighteous and therefore urge upon H. E. the Viceroy the necessity of withdrawing it and thus respecting the unanimous Indian public opinion.

That this Committee of the National Home Rule League (Bombay Branch) express their disappointment that instead of a Royal Commission, the Committee of Inquiry was appointed by the Government of India.

YOUNG GIRL CHAINED ON BOTH LEGS.

TO PREVENT VISITING HER SISTER.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged one Parmanand Kashiram with wrongfully restraining his brother's wife, Kanchanbai, aged about nine years.

It appeared that the complainant girl was married to the accused's brother. She was an orphan and had no relatives except a sister who was living near the accused's residence. She being a mere child did not like to remain with her husband and the brother-in-law, and was very fond of going to her sister often. The accused would not like it and on the 16th instant at 1 p.m. he put a chain on her both legs and locked it up with a view to prevent her from frequently going to her sister. The girl was kept enchained till 5 p.m. when she in the absence of the accused, managed to climb down the stair case and fall on the Shaik Memon Street. Police sepoy No. 569 B picked her up and brought her to the Police Station.

Mr. M. H. Mehta pleader, appearing for the accused prayed for case to be compounded. His Worship ordered the case to be compounded on condition that the girl should be immediately entrusted to the Seva Sadan's care and that accused should pay Rs. 10 to the Seva Sadan fund as charity.

Mr. Achrekar was requested to watch that the girl is sent to that institution.

A SCANDALOUS CASE OF TORTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On Saturday morning at 9 I happened to pass through the Esplanade Maidan, when I saw an ox suffering from an internal disease lying by the side of a tree. It was abandoned to die by a "gowli" and was unable to raise itself on its legs. The S. P. C. A. and the Police Commissioner were promptly written to, but, I regret to have to say, to no purpose for, the same evening at 4 I saw the noble animal still lying with staring pathetic eyes, its flesh torn in several places and with flies and crows tormenting it. At this stage the Humanitarian League, 309, Shroff Bazar, Bombay, was approached and the Secretary called at the S. P. C. A. offices. Nothing, however, has yet been done to relieve the animal of its misery for, on Sunday morning at 9 I found the animal in the same place rotting in its agony. I am now writing to you thinking that editorial influence will prevail, where private exertion was of no avail. On Saturday evening Police Sepoy No. 515, on being questioned, appeared to be under the impression that the police had no duty to perform in the matter! The sepoy said that the animal had been lying there in a pitiable state since September 1st! Think of a noble animal left to rot in its agony for twelve days under a blazing sun with flies and crows tormenting it, its flesh torn and itself unable to rise! Surely the police could in such cases at least bring the matter to the notice of the S. P. C. A. It is scandalous that such a disgraceful state of things should exist in Bombay. I ask your readers when they pass by such agonising scenes to communicate at once with the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 361, Hornby Road, Bombay, instead of ignoring them. What again are the officials of the S. P. C. A. doing? It does not redound to the credit of the authorities concerned that such a disgraceful state of things should prevail at all.—Yours, etc.,

COMPASSION.

Sept. 14.

PROPOSED LOCATION OF GARAGE IN KHETWADI

PETITION TO DISALLOW IT.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

The Committee considered a letter, dated the 6th September, 1919, from Dr. Framroz Sorabji Joshi, forwarding copy of a petition addressed to the Commissioner by himself and 60 other tenants of several properties in Khetwadi Back Road and Cross Lane, in which they stated that they understood that a motor garage for accommodating about 50 motor cars was to be located on the ground floor of a building which was being built by Mr. Tulsidas Lalubhai Mody on a vacant plot of land at Khetwadi Back Road; that this plot was formerly occupied by a motor garage which was destroyed by fire about August, 1918, and that at the time of the outbreak of the fire great danger and confusion were caused; submitted that the 13 feet wide passage proposed to be left by Mr. Tulsidas in his compound would prove inadequate in case of a fire breaking out in the proposed motor garage and requested that he might be asked to provide an additional passage or some other means of egress for the motors during such emergency; added that they apprehended that great nuisance would be caused at night by the blowing of horns when some of the motors would return late at night to the garage and by the chattering of chauffeurs; and suggested that the motor garage might not be allowed to be located on the site, or that if allowed, sufficient precautions might be taken to minimise the risk from fire and the apprehended nuisance.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

BHENDI BAZAR STABLES.

The Committee also considered a letter to the President, dated August, 1919, from Karimad Gani and others, hack victoria owners (received with a letter, dated the 8th September, 1919, from Mr. Champaklal G. Modi, peader, High Court)—stating that they had been for the last 30 years stabling their horses in the Bhendi Bazar stables; that the rent farmer of the stables had given them notice to vacate them by the end of September as it was alleged that the property had been acquired by the Improvement Trust, and that in default the rent farmer threatened to take legal proceedings against them; submitting that 250 horses were kept in the stables and that if the applicants were turned out from the stables, their business would be ruined, as it would be difficult to secure any other place for stabling such a large number of horses; requesting the Corporation to move the Improvement Trust to defer the acquisition of the property or to arrange for suitable stables being provided for them in its neighbourhood.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the parties be informed that they could do nothing in the matter.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT'S OPENING.

An advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue announces definitely that the Empress Theatre in Lamington Road, is to open to-night, the films which have been selected for the opening night being a new two-part Chaplin film and a wonderfully elaborately production entitled, "Charlotte in the Frozen Warning." Here we have a photo-play of great appeal which introduces us to the greatest and most graceful ice-skater in the world. It is in six parts, and not a bit too long in spite of that.

Charlotte is a Vasaar girl taking a course in general salary-earning enterprises, among them being wireless telegraphy. She takes home with her for the summer vacation a number of her chums; also a wry old spinster who is a teacher in a school. In the summer resort of her parents they are entertained. In an isolated spot in the woods adjacent, Lieut. Vane, a naval inventor, is completing a subsea gun. This becomes known to Koral, a secret agent of a foreign government. Koral co-operates with Fredericks, captain of a sea-going yacht, to seize the gun. Charlotte discovers the plot and seeks to warn Vane of the peril but he laughs at her. In a skating rink party she skates the word "Spies" on the ice before Vane and then indicates Koral as the man under suspicion. On the day following, Charlotte sets out on horseback to frustrate the plan of stealing the gun, but it is too late; the gun has been seized.

She has heard enough to know that a final signal of co-operation will be sent by Koral from a secret wireless station in a tree to Fredericks aboard the yacht. She determines to disable Fredericks' wireless plant. She rides on horseback, then commandeers an automobile, then reaches the yacht only to be foiled by Fredericks' drunken secretary who attempts to attack her. She leaps into the rigging and ascends to the mast-head with the secretary after her. Suddenly she finds the wireless antennae before her. In the meantime Vane has returned to his cabin, finding his gun stolen. He finds also a warning from Charlotte urging him to rush to the pier. He summons a naval officer and a detachment of sailors, and sets off in an automobile for the pier. Koral fearing no obstacles goes more leisurely with the stolen gun in his tonneau. Charlotte cuts the wireless and just as her drunken assailant is about to seize her she leaps from the mast-head into the water.

Fredericks, receiving no message, sets off to sea, knowing because of the failure of Koral to communicate with him, that something must have gone wrong and he must clear out. Once at sea he finds his secretary drunk and Charlotte swimming away and the wireless cut. He turns back. Koral reaches the pier to find the yacht gone. He turns back to find the retreat cut off by Vane and the secret service men. He draws to shoot Vane. Charlotte reaches shore in time to throw up his weapon. The secret service men close in as the yacht touches the pier and Fredericks, his crew and Koral are all captured.

Official and Personal.

It is understood that Nawab Syed Nasser Hosain Khyal of Calcutta has been offered and accepted the post of Chief Secretary to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.

Mr. Gandhi is expected to be in Bombay to-day and will stay here till Friday evening when he will leave again for Ahmedabad.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING AT POONA.

SECOND MEETING: SECOND DAY.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

The following are Final Entry for the additional Race to be run on Saturday, 20th September:—

THE DHOND PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. M. Gooldass' ch a h Mechanic, 14-0.
Mr. Heath's br a h Innocence, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Marmora, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Powder Puff, 14-0.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's ch a h Resident, 13-3½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½.
Messrs. R. S. Captain and T. V. Shroff's g a h Aladdin, 13-2½.
Mr. P. J. Chenoys g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Mr. Abdul Latif Handil's g a h Grey Shaze, 14-0.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holmes' g a h Battleaxe, 14-0.
Mr. Noble's ch a h Warminster, 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S's b a h Natal, 14-0.
Messrs. Baikie and Downes' g a h Diamond King, 14-0.
Mr. Lantin's b a h Beadsmaker, 13-2.
Mr. J. K. rani's g a g Bhookhri, 13-3½.
Mr. Askandiar Ardesher's bl a h Mayonet, 14-0.

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING.

RACES FOR COUNTRY BREDS.

The following Races for Country Breeds will be given at the Meeting:—

FIRST DAY.

Thursday, 29th January, 1920.

THE INDIAN BREEDERS' STAKES.—Distance 1 mile.

Rs. 4,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second, and Rs. 500 to the third (of which Rs. 4,000 are presented by the Produce Stakes Fund).

For Country Bred Horses and Mares (Geldings ineligible) 4 years old and upwards. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties.—Winners since 31st March 1917, of a flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over 5 lbs., of a flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over 10 lbs. (not accumulative). The winner of the Poona C. B. Derby or C. B. St. Leger 1919, or of both these races to carry a special additional penalty of 7 lbs.

SECOND DAY.

Saturday, 31st January, 1920.

THE MURRAY CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

A Cup value Rs. 500 presented by Messrs. Murray and Co., Ltd., Lucknow, and Rs. 2,250 presented by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. The Cup and Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. A High-weight Handicap for Country Breds.

THIRD DAY.

Monday, 2nd February, 1920.

THE TALUQDARS' CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 10,000 presented by the Taluqdars of Oudh. The Cup and Rs. 7,000 to the winner, Rs. 2,000 to the second and Rs. 1,000 to the third.

A High-weight Handicap for Country Breds 4 years old and upwards.

N.B.—The top weight to be allotted in this race will not exceed 10 st.

FOURTH DAY.

Wednesday, 4th February, 1920.

THE MARTINIERE PLATE.—Distance 8 furlongs.

Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third.

A High-weight Handicap for Country Breds.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA "B" TEAM VS. DADAR C. L. D, C. C.

The "B" team of the Hindu Gymkhana played a cricket match with the Dadar Combined Labour Depot Cricket Club, on its own ground. The game ended in a win for the Home team by 101 runs. The following are the scores:—

DADAR C. L. D. C. C.

Dadarkar 35; Rage 7; Bhatkar 8; Godambe 5; Sigurea 8; Vaidya 20; Narwekar 4; Bickelts 4; P. Thakur 15; K. Thackur 0; Varma 1; Extras 6; total 113.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Malgaokar 9; Khanvaser 5; Jai 16; Engineer 92; Nadkarni 18; Vartak 1; Bhandre 19; Bhat 17; Velkar 11; Dadarkar 5; Raja 8; Extras 13; total 214.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Dadar C. L. D. Innings:—Jai captured 4 wickets for 28 runs, and Nadkarni took 6 wickets for 30 runs.

Hindu Gymkhana Innings:—Godambe took 5 wickets for 85 runs; Bhalkar 1 wicket for 23 runs; Vaidya 3 wickets for 51 runs; and Dadarkar captured 1 wicket for 11 runs.

BOMBAY GYM. B TEAM v. NEW HIGH SCHOOL C.C.

A cricket match was played between the "B" team of the Bombay Gymkhana and the New High School Cricket Club, on the former's ground. The game resulted in a win for the visitors. The scores:—

NEW HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

Jamshedji 19; Tata 13; Morris 33; Ghosla 8; Lakhani 0; Kalapesi 1; Contractor 5; Nagarvala 0; Grant 5; Reporter 6; Cooper 4; Pandya 5; Extras 12; total 111.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Johnson 1; Morgan 27; Wilson 11; Morse 1; Parrith 20; Jesson 5; Abet 3; Inseeker 0; Nissen 8; Moynan 5; Cunningham 9; Martin 2; extras 8; total 91.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

The market for jute shares to-day was firm and a fair amount of business was put through. There was not much inquiry for coals. In the miscellaneous section there was nothing of special interest to report. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bhaskajuri 11-10, Caledonian 10-12, Neetooria 20, South Govindpur 9-4.

Jute:—Auckland 604, Alliance 775, Bally 288, Craig 7 p, Dalhousie 585, Barnagore 285, Belvedere 580, Fort William 517, Howrah 54-4, Hooghly 140 s.l., Kamarhatty 986, Khankarrah 790, Kinnison 1050, Lansdowne 488, Lawrence 738, Northbrook 77-8, Reliance 86-8, Standard 735, Waverley 22-12 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Alpha General Insurance 2 prem, Acme Oil 10-10, Bengal Brass 18-8, Behar Rice 11, Britannia Engineering 15-4, British Ceylon Corporation 25, Chrome Banning 2-12 prem, Dock Engineering 15-8, Fort William Flour 31-4, Hume Pipe and Concrete Construction Co. Ltd. 17-4, Midnapore Zemindary 181, Premier Oil 18-12 Sphere Insurance 12, Tata Industrial Bank 63-8 prem, Beshnauth 26-8.

Government Paper:—Three and a [illegible] per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67-8 to Rs. 6[illegible] small lots were done at Rs. 68 to Rs. 6[illegible]

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Please consult
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2—Two 50 BHP A. C. 400 Volts ELECTRIC MOTORS complete at Rs. 2,895 each. Expected very shortly.
THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 18th September, 1919.

NEED FOR HEART-SEARCHING

We give to-day the last of the series of Open Letters we have been publishing on the Punjab situation from an esteemed correspondent. The letters previously published have been widely quoted in the Indian press and we believe that the concluding appeal to the Government of India will be read with deep interest. For combination of scholarship, sobriety and patriotism it would be difficult to find an Indian who is superior to the author of these letters and we invite the attention of both the Government and the public to a close study of his analysis of the Government attitude. The present letter is a profound commentary on the inwardness of the recent debate in the Imperial Council when Pandit Malaviya's resolution was thrown out. The story of the speeches and votings in the Council does not touch even the fringe of the Punjab tragedy and if the feelings of the people are worth anything in their relationships with Government, the Government of India have still to undertake the task of conciliation. The Government of India, according to the Home Member, refuse to be on trial, but if he thinks that after being identified with the Punjab Government in all their deeds and misdeeds, the Government of India are above reproach and, what is more, moral responsibility to the people of India, it is a plea of arrogant cynicism incompatible with every claim of spontaneous loyalty.

What was uppermost in the mind of the Home Member came forth first. He was rightly indignant over the loss of European lives, but while he was doing so he was unable to summon emotion enough to deplore the avoidable acts of cruelty that were levelled against crowds, not to mention individuals by pseudo-judicial processes. Was the first and natural impulse for didactic reprisals uniformly controlled by a high-souled sense of statesmanship and mercy? Pundit Malaviya's interpellations show, though unanswered, that officials who are now sought to be indemnified, were free to indulge in the most degrading severities. The attitude of Government, scornful and self-absolved, has shocked public sentiment and it is a feeling which they cannot long ignore as the representatives of the British Government. The Home Member had not a word to say in regret of acts which were described by Lord Sinha as "necessarily prompt and probably hasty," and he could not refer, except in the mood of a donor of clemency, to men suffering in jail some of whom are no whit less than him in gifts or attainments and—until proofs to the contrary, on fair trial, are furnished—in loyalty to the King-Emperor. The Home Member would not own up the existence of hasty acts acknowledged in Parliament. Superior to the judgment of the vulgar and indifferent to the cries of the inappreciative crowd, the Government spoke as if no reparation for hasty acts was due or, indeed, they could be guilty of any fault. In this we have not pregressed a bit in the way of justice and reconciliation.

The writer of the letter explains in clear and convincing terms the inutility of Government turning round and speaking of measures needed to cope with disorders as being deprecated by critics. That is not so. There is cruelty incidental in the sharp exercise of force, but what of cruelty used in excess of the need? It is silly to attribute feminine querulousness to critics who are appalled at the violence of the force used and then say that what they protest against is the use of every species of force. In the allegation that force was used in excess of the need of suppressing disorder, there is no implication that the employment of due force is condemned. On the contrary it is right and proper, but the stewardship of authority on which the Home Member impeccably prides himself, is bound by moral and constitutional limits. The loss of a single life beyond the limit of necessity or the incarceration of a single person on inconclusive proofs, is, correctly speaking, as much an outrage as wanton murder or forcible restraint by a mob. The open letter we publish discusses the folly and unrighteousness of thinking or affecting to think that all was well and beyond reproach. It is not so; nor is it the way of conciliation. We believe that the writer looks upon the sequel to the Punjab tragedy as nothing short of a moral tragedy with far-reaching consequences. Of the need of revising tribunals he has time and again written; but the rock of opposition is the complacent attitude of the Government of India that all executive acts tolerated and supported by them, were just and unquestionably righteous and beyond the reach of rectification. They are, of course, to dole out mercy; and there is to be an Enquiry which being the creation of the Government of India is, according to public judgment irregularly constituted and not very promising. As to justice, why should they think of revising tribunals, when they say that their conduct is above question? And the condoning of official misconduct by indemnity is induced by this temper. We agree with every word of the distinguished writer when he appeals to the members of Government to quit themselves like men and be strong. And it is high-souled manfulness that India asks for and which is needed for the healing of the nation.

THE COOLING OF HEADS.

Lord Willingdon used to be bored with debates on the ascent and descent of Government in the hills and he once scouted a resolution on the question as a hardy annual. The Hon. Mr. Chanda's resolution on the dissociation of the Punjab Government from the Government of India in the matter of their summer residence, was bound to be thrown out. Our bureaucrats are so fond of the rarefied atmosphere of the hills that they set down every resolution on the subject for the doom of rejection. In the case of the Punjab Government, Mr. Chanda had a good case. The Home Member, declaring that the Government had an open mind, opposed the resolution and, as usual, the debate ended in smoke. The danger of personal influence in matters in which the Government of India should keep themselves independent, has been, according to popular belief, glaringly illustrated in the ascendancy of O'Dwyerian counsel in the last two years, culminating in the blank cheque of April. It is certainly desirable to keep members of the Government of India from the influence of provincial caucuses, a view which was convincingly stated by Lord Hardinge's Government. The opinion that members of Government who suffer from jaded nerves should have a private holiday like other mortals, will not easily commend itself to gentlemen accustomed to the luxury of having it at public expense. The removal of the Punjab Government from over-friendly intercourse with the Government of India was opposed on the score of cost but the question would have been best referred to a committee for report. The cost of building capitals at odd places for the comfort of officials is no doubt oppressive and we have already had too much of wasteful expenditure for official residences. We wish that the way of meeting the creature comforts of the Punjab Government at a respectable distance from the Government of India, had been left for discovery to a suitable committee. Mr. Chanda's resolution itself was obviously induced by a vivid realisation of the O'Dwyerian regime which was approved in Simla under the mesmeric spell of Sir Edward Maclagan's "distinguished predecessor."

Notes of the Day.

A Campaign Against a Challenge.

Mr. Lloyd George is now an occasional visitor in the House of Commons, partly because he is busy elsewhere but mainly because he is the master of the house and quite certain that there will be no trouble within the premises. His "shell-shock" speech fell flat on his listeners and what was worse, careful economists like Sir Leo Chiozza-Money showed on the next morning that the figures he quoted for stimulating production in the country erred by a margin of three hundred million sterling. He has personality, a precariously heavy majority and a composite programme intended to satisfy the workers without offending his millionaire friends. To make the best of the predicament without facing a general election is his problem and with nothing to be aggressive over, he has decided to launch a campaign. Mr. Henderson's coming leadership of the Labour Opposition and Mr. Asquith's strong criticism of the Government's fiscal policy are interesting at a time of triumphant embarrassment for the Ministry. In Mr. Henderson's interview to the "Daily Mail", he traced the causes of the reaction against Government. The foremost feeling is one of disappointment in the country that an election of high promises should end in the procrastination of essential reforms. More serious than disappointment, is the obscurantist policy of Government which dreads publicity and favours secret deals. The Labour party, declared Mr. Henderson, was the only party in the country which had taken the public into confidence. There is at any rate no mystification and compromise, whereas Mr. Lloyd George, revelling in platitudes on increased production and universal peace, has not yet fully declared himself on questions of social reconstruction which agitate the bulk of the people who do not belong to the governing classes.

The Punjab and Ruined Students.

The Punjab Government are engaged in the problem of exercising clemency, but the trouble is that they are, for obvious reasons, forced to do it in such a halting manner, that justice seems to be as remote as ever. Colonel Johnson had a busy time with the students of Lahore and it is high time something whole-hearted and generous was done in the way of reparation. The Punjab Government have instituted a committee of three gentlemen—all Europeans—to recommend "individual cases" for the consideration of the authorities. Of the three, two are officials and the third is Dr. Ewing, an esteemed missionary educationist. It is absolutely essential, for the rendering of justice, that there should be associated with these three gentlemen obsessed with a deep sense of official loyalty, an adequate number of Indians, who are able to appreciate the circumstances which brought official displeasure to the unfortunate students, running their careers. Further, a full review of all cases is necessary as the procedure of recommending "individual cases", first by principals and then by the committee, is likely to prove inadequate. We hope that Sir Edward Maclagan will reconsider the nature of his decision and see that if reparation is done at all, it is wise to do it well.

A Tale of Millions.

Interviewed by the "Times", Commissioner Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army referred to his imprisonment in 1882 for preaching in the open air in Indian dress. When the late General Booth founded the Salvation Army and had his first procession in London, Christian crowds jeered at him and threw stones at the company. Great changes have come since then, but the first persecution of militant apostleship which the Salvation Army had to endure was one of the lightest episodes in Church history. In India the mission has been treated with traditional tolerance and we believe that real opposition to its work has been lighter and much less galling than their experiences of Christian countries. However that may be, Commissioner Booth-Tucker's declaration that at least between fifty and sixty million Indians would be immediately baptised except for social boycott, will amaze the inhabitants of this country. We know only too well that "the missionary problem in India involved the provision of means to enable the boycotted converts to make a living." The real danger which exists, especially in mass-movements favoured by missionaries, is that the prospect of making a living makes many inquirers place last things first and expose them to non-religious influences before conversion. To say that but for social boycott millions and millions of Indians would embrace Christianity is to say that to them the appeal of the Christian religion is not constraining. The fact of the hesitation, however exaggerated, contradicts the theory that sixty millions are enamoured of a new religion for its own sake—and conversion at a cost less than the renunciation of worldly prospects will not be valued by any true Christian. To say that it is the problem of daily bread which stands between millions and the Bread of Life is to misconceive the place of sacrifice in Christian conversion. It is not the fear of boycott or the lure of a living which should rightly affect religious convictions.

A Ghastly Tragedy

We publish elsewhere a letter—which, we extremely regret to say reached us when it was too late to do anything in the matter—calling attention to a ghastly tragedy that was enacted towards the close of last week in open day light on the Esplanade maidan. An old, decrepit and diseased ox was abandoned to die there under circumstances of great agony and torture. As soon as the letter reached us on Tuesday we sent our representative to the scene, but the animal was no longer there. Our representative then went to the office of the S. P. C. A., but the office was closed, it being a holiday. Yesterday our representative again visited the office and was informed that the Society had received a complaint on Saturday and that a veterinary physician of the Society was deputed to make enquiries and that he found the ox quite dead on Monday when he went there. We should like to know why no representative of the Society was despatched to the maidan as soon as the complaint was received on Saturday and why no steps were taken by the Society to visit the dying animal even on Sunday. The public would also like to know why the police failed to take notice of the poor creature and whether it is true that it forms no part of their "duty"—as stated by one of the policemen whose attention was drawn to the ghastly scene—to take any steps in such cases. Whoever was responsible for the callous neglect of the creature, happenings like this are a disgrace to a city calling itself civilised.

The Grant Road Overbridge.

The indifference of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company towards public complaints regarding the inconvenience caused by the utter inadequacy of the Grant Road station overbridge to cope with the existing volume of traffic has been scandalous to a degree. Bitter complaints have been made both in the Municipal Council and in the public press during the last half a dozen years or more, but the Company has continued to turn a deaf ear to the grievance. The crush all over the bridge on the arrival of the trains—which happens every quarter of an hour or even oftener—is, as all eye witnesses will admit, something terrible. The sight of women and children, not to speak of the poor with heavy loads on their heads, struggling to elbow out a way through the crowd and getting crushed in the attempt is sickening in the extreme. The Company's servants are fully aware of this undesirable state of things, and though they make spasmodic efforts to regulate the traffic, their efforts are unavailing. The Company cannot now put forward even the excuse of war. It must immediately take up the question and proceed either to widen the bridge or provide another overbridge to the north of the platforms. We hope the emphatic protests made in the Corporation will have the desired effect.

The Pariahs of the Empire.

The following message from its Capetown correspondent appeared in a recent issue of the "Natal Advertiser":—

Three Judges sat in the Supreme Court to-day to hear the appeal of a coloured man named McKay against a fine imposed on him at Beaufort West for an offence under the Railway Act, it being alleged that he trespassed on the railway premises and refused to leave when ordered to do so.

Defendant had gone on the station platform to purchase a paper at the bookstall. A constable ordered him off, and McKay was alleged to have refused to go, and also became abusive.

The Acting Attorney-General argued that the fact that the defendant refused to leave made him a trespasser.

Sir John Kotze (the Judge) observed that if the Railway Act permitted a bookstall on the platform that implied that authority was given to members of the public to go there to make purchases. That gave them the right of entry and egress.

Their lordships reserved judgment.

We hear of Brahmins in Malabar compelling Pariahs (outcastes) to keep away at a distance of at least a hundred yards from the former not only on the public roads but even in private fields whenever the latter have occasion to cross the path of the former. The phenomenon, however, is at least disappearing with the progress of enlightenment, but with the "White Brahmins" of South Africa and other parts of the Empire the tendency appears to be rather to heighten and perpetuate the inequalities between themselves and the "coloured" peoples whom they are seeking to keep down as the pariah races of the Empire

The University.

The administration of Indian universities suffers as a rule from excess of officials in governing bodies and the comparative exclusion of Indians who are competent to share in their work. The admission of Indians in the Senate is hence a matter of importance and we are glad that Sir George Lloyd has, in his recent nominations, added to the non-official element in the Senate. Mr. D. G. Dalvi who has been appointed in the place of Mr. Justice Pratt was originally a professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College. Later he served as professor in the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, and was known in Kathiawar as a capable educationist. As a man of considerable experience in various spheres of life and well associated with non-official educationists of repute in Bombay, he will be a valuable addition in the Senate. Universities in India are at a new stage of development and there will be plenty of opportunities for earnest men to make themselves useful in the sphere of higher and secondary education.

Imprisonment for Labuur Offences.

A correspondent draws attention to the fact that imprisonment of "coolies" for simple labour offences, to which objection is being taken in the case of Ceylon, is not unknown in India and that under the Madras Planters Labour Act of 1903, "coolies" have all along been sent to jail by the lower magistracy in the Wynad and Malabar plantations. If this be so, the authorities in Madras would do well to proceed without delay with the amendment of the Labour Act in conformity with civilised sentiments and practices, while insisting on the Government of Ceylon doing the same. We do not know if in Assam and elsewhere on the plantations punishment by imprisonment for minor labour offences prevails. Some honourable member of the Viceroy's Council would do well to ascertain the facts, including the number of persons sent to jail and the length of their terms of imprisonment in the various provinces of India.

SADLER COMMISSION'S REPORT.

A MONUMENTAL DOCUMENT.

(BY DR. D. MACKICHAN LL. D.)

I

We publish below the first of a series of articles by Dr. D. Mackichan, examining the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission's Report. Dr. Mackichan's long and intimate connection with the growth of higher education in Bombay lend weight and authority to his views, which deserve serious consideration.

A report extending to five volumes in a series of Blue Books, does not seem to promise attractive reading; but anyone who begins the perusal of these volumes, which have been issued as the Report of the Calcutta University Commission, 1917-19, finds himself carried along from chapter to chapter with an interest, which grows as the narrative proceeds to its climax in the far-reaching recommendations with which it concludes. These volumes represent a new departure, in the class of publication to which they belong, both in the octavo form in which they have been issued and also in the style in which they have been written. The first three volumes contain the history of education in Bengal from its first modest beginning in 1813, when the Directors of the Company decided to spend at least a lakh of rupees upon education and from 1835 when they embarked upon a system of education in western learning down to the present day. This history is set forth in very full detail and with an exactness which is the result of an exhaustive examination of the facts and a thoughtful study of the social and intellectual conditions which explain them. The merits and defects visible in the result achieved, have been touched with an impartial and sympathetic hand and these volumes will remain as the standard and authoritative history of the subject with which they deal.

A Great Achievement.

In approaching their task the Commission rightly judged that a survey of the history of education in Bengal was indispensable for a correct appreciation of its present condition and for the discovery of the means by which its deficiencies are to be made good and its future advance secured. The Chairman of the Commission, Dr. (now Sir) M. E. Sadler, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds, and his eminent colleagues brought to bear on the work with which they had been entrusted an unrivalled knowledge, both of the theory and practice of education, which gives weight and authority to their pronouncements and a mastery of English style, which has raised the report which they have produced to the rank of literature.

In reviewing their work I shall not attempt to follow them through their historical researches or their detailed analysis of the problems with which they found themselves confronted. I would only remark that in their examination of the growth of a western system of education amongst an eastern people they have exhibited a sympathy and an understanding which is not always found in writings which deal with this class of problems.

I shall confine myself to an examination of the fourth and fifth volumes of the Report, which contain the conclusions at which the Commission arrived and the recommendations which they have submitted to the Government of India. To these every reader will turn with interest and expectation.

These volumes do not, however, contain simply a body of recommendations. The recommendations are based upon definite principles of education and as set forth in these volumes they form a treatise on higher education, which is destined to have a permanent plan in the literature of education, and to supply guidance not only to those who are concerned with the problems of Bengal, but to all who have to face a similar task in other provinces and in other lands.

The Commission came to India as a *University* Commission, the scope of their inquiry being limited also to one University. But it must be obvious to every one that recommendations which rest upon fundamental principles must have a meaning and a use for all other Universities working under conditions that are essentially the same as those which obtain in Calcutta and Bengal. The Calcutta University has its own peculiar problems arising out of the vast extent of the field which has hitherto been assigned to it and the distinctive features and aptitudes of the population in the midst of which it is working; but in their outstanding features the needs of the University of Calcutta are not dissimilar to those of the rest of the Indian Universities and it is from this point of view that I shall consider the recommendations of the Commission.

Inadequate Foundation.

At the very outset the Commission although appointed to deal specifically with the University problem found itself compelled to give its first attention to that of the High School or Secondary Education which is the foundation on which the higher structure rests. The Commission was not long in discovering the inadequacy and insecurity of the foundation, and the reform of the High School was at once accepted as the first and most fundamental part of its task. So deeply interested did the Commission become in this part of its problem that it devoted itself to the consideration of the question in its wider aspect and not merely with reference to the functions of a High School in preparing students for entrance on a University course. It discussed the plan which a High School should occupy and the function which it should fulfil in any system of general education and one of its special indictments of the High School is on the ground that it has existed almost conclusively as an instrument of preparation for the University and not as a department of education, which has any end in itself or any definite responsibility in relation to the general well-being of the community. It speedily

(Continued on page 8.)

AUTUMN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

PREMIER TO MAKE IMPORTANT SPEECH.

MR. HENDERSON AS LEADER OF LABOUR OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The return of Mr. Lloyd George from Paris to-night marks the opening of the Autumn political campaign. The Premier will make an important speech to-morrow at the Congress of International Brotherhood and will proceed later to Wales where he is expected to outline the Government's agricultural programme.

Among other prominent politicians Mr. Asquith has consented to address meetings at Aberystwyth and Birmingham dealing with the Government's fiscal policy.

The most interesting political change foreshadowed is that Mr. Henderson will succeed Mr. Adamson as the leader of the Labour opposition in Parliament.

Mr. Henderson in an interview with the "Daily Mail" attributed the reaction against the Government to the general disappointment that more had not been attempted since the general election; great expectations had been raised at that time but very little had been done to redeem the promises. He claimed for the Labour Party that it was the only party in the state which had boldly taken the country into its confidence and had accepted all the risks of publicity by declaring its policy of social reconstruction.

MARSHAL ALLENBY REACHES LONDON.

WARM WELCOME AT THE STATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

Marshal Allenby arrived at the Victoria Station this afternoon and met with a warm welcome. The Earl of Athlone was the first to receive him on behalf of the King. The other distinguished persons present included Marshal Haig, Generals Trenchard and Sykes and Sir Auckland Geddes. Marshal Allenby drove off with Lady Allenby amid cheers.

WELCOME AT DOVAR.

TESTIMONY TO LOYALTY OF MAHOMEDAN TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 17.

Replying to an address of welcome at Dover Marshal Allenby said that when he went to Egypt two years ago he did not know what was going to happen but soon found that he owed much to Sir Archibald Murray who had crossed the Sinai desert and forced back the Turkish flank to Beersheba. Their flanks were the sea and desert, but Sir A. Murray had done his work of preparation for victory. He had laid the standard gauge railway across the desert and brought sweet waters of Egypt to the army by pipes. Marshal Allenby mentioned that his army was cosmopolitan comprising the British, French, Algerians, Armenians, Italians, Arabs, Indians, West Indians, New Zealanders and Egyptians. Towards the close of the campaign two-thirds of the army were Mohammedans and there were no more loyal troops to the cause of the Empire.

MARSHALS ALLENBY AND FOCH ATTEND SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

PARIS.—Marshals Allenby and Foch attended a prolonged meeting of the Supreme Council yesterday afternoon.

SIR EYRE CROWE PLACED IN AMBASSADOR'S RANK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 17.

Sir Eyre Crowe, who has been appointed British plenipotentiary to the Council of Five, will have the Ambassador's rank. It is stated in French conference circles that the British are anxious to have the venue of the Conference moved to London.

AUCTION SALE OF TEA IN LONDON.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF INCREASE IN WEEKLY OFFERINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

Six million pounds of tea are being auctioned this week. It is thought that the weekly offerings must be still further increased if the prices are to be lowered or even prevented from rising. It is urged that unless the methods of dealing with tea in the warehouses in England are immediately improved in order to expedite transit through the ports to the consumer the immediate effect of very large supplies now being shipped from India and Ceylon may merely be to aggravate the congestion.

FRENCH MANDATE SYRIA.

BRITISH SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 15.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 17.

PARIS.—It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau had a satisfactory conference regarding Syria. A temporary arrangement agreed upon for regulation of the situation has been approved by the Supreme Council and will operate until the American Government is ready to deal with the whole question of the future status of Turkey.

The Supreme Council has considered the Russian question, has agreed with the British policy of evacuation and has declared itself as being against Russian adventures by the Allies because the Council profoundly believes that the Russian people must settle their own future provided that they respect their neighbour's rights.

LATER.

It is understood that the provisional agreement by Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau stipulates that French troops will relieve the British in Upper Syria. Newspapers reiterate that Britain will support the French mandate for Syria.

FUTURE GERMAN RELATIONSHIP WITH TURKEY.

GENERAL VON SANDERS INTERVIEWED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 17.

COPENHAGEN.—General Liman von Sanders in an interview said the Turkish campaign in Palestine never had the prospect of success; its object was to draw the troops off from the Western Front. Asked what Germany's future relationship with Turkey would be von Sanders said "It will be best to draw the pen through our entire Turkish policy."

SUCCESS OF PEACE YEAR PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

EGYPTIAN PILGRIMS HIGHLY SATISFIED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 17.

CAIRO.—The peace year pilgrimage to Mecca has been accomplished successfully, the road to Medina having been opened after five years' isolation. Seven thousand pilgrims assembled at Arafat on the day of sacrifice. The pilgrims are highly satisfied with King Hussein's administrative improvements and control of the Haj routes. The health of the pilgrims was excellent and there were no epidemics.

FRIEDRICH CABINET.

TO MAKE STUHLWEISSENBURG SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 17.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Budapest states that the Friedrich Cabinet intends to make Stuhlweissenburg, the seat of Government and meeting-place of the National Assembly owing to the foreign troops' occupation of Budapest.

POLISH TROOPS OCCUPY BORYSOW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 17.

A Polish communique says:—We have occupied Borysow ninety kilometres Northeast of Minsk. Bolsheviks have heavily reinforced the Lithuanian front.

ENQUIRY INTO FIUME AFFAIR

GENERAL BADAGLIO DEPUTED BY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

ROME.—General Badaglio has been appointed to enquire into the Fiume affair. He has issued a proclamation urging D'Annuzio's followers to return to their regiments. It appears that the majority joined the enterprise after being given the assurances that it was approved by the Italian Government. It is reported that the French and the British troops have left Fiume.

FIUME PLOT ORGANISED IN VENICE.

ITALIAN ARTILLERY WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 16
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 17.

It transpires that the Fiume plot was organised in Venice, the Prefect of which has been dismissed. Six regiments of the Italian artillery two batteries of which intended to join the insurgents, have returned to their quarters on the advice of their officers. Fiume at present is isolated.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS.

X.

To The Government of India.

Sirs,—Do me the favour of reading this letter. I appeal to you as individuals—as men of my class, common clay extending even to the feet. Let not the debate in the Council be the last word on Pandit Malaviya's proposition. You have not begun to understand either the proposition or the man, and I should not be surprised if he has not begun to understand you or your works. There is room for an honest broker, and I offer myself anonymously for the role of interpreter of both. My qualification as your interpreter is that during a life of several decades, I have not hesitated publicly to support the policies of the Government of India, whether they related to railways, irrigation, land tenure, currency, taxation, free trade, the issue of Home charges. I have publicly supported the Rowlatt Act and Martial Law—on the express ground that it is retrogression to mid-Victorian Liberalism to keep a Government shorn of powers to cope with an emergency which might wreck Social Order. But I have not hesitated also to declare that the constructive Liberalism of the present day does not exempt citizens from the eternal vigilance, which is still the price of Liberty and good government. I have openly said that censored printed news cannot be depended on for the whole truth regarding any events, nor can unauthorised reports circulating by word of mouth be dismissed as *all* fairy-tale, particularly when they are supported by the passion of the Poet Tagore, or given printed circulation by responsible journalists of repute in England. It has been pointed out, not irrelevantly, that the claim of British officers to be immune from investigation (in matters of temper when sorely tried, or of humanity when departure from it would bring enemies or rioters to heel), has not been sustained by their record in Ceylon, Egypt, Ireland, Russia. In the particular case of the Punjab, the accepted need to reduce penalties by "clemency", and the avowed need to cover the conduct of officers by an Indemnity Act are eloquent official confession—, as eloquent as the public acknowledgments of floggings and of the use of bombs (?). I have in my composition, not an ounce of racial, national or patriotic antipathy, but for that very reason I am very impatient of arrogance or injustice or denial of hearing to people of my own race, country or nation. You see now that I have qualifications to interpret both sections of Indian society to each other—the governing hierarchy to the citizenry, and *vice versa*. I suggest to you that more hangs on the issue of this debate than the vindication of official actors or their critics; that neither side has done enough by scoring debating points in the Council against the other, or by invective about murders of Europeans and hangings of Indians. As I am not a partisan, I don't need to run away from discussing your particular points, and I shall deal with them before I close this letter; but *particulars* only obstruct vision when the essential dispute is about the *general*, the *Whole*. It is because I am not a partisan, that I am enabled to conduct argument from a higher plane than the one occupied by you both. I am able to indicate that it is a wrong sense of values which places the governing body and the citizenry in the relation of adverse interests; that when the governing body functions as a thing apart from a society, it has either to be assimilated or extruded. It is not a racial question at all; I am not at all sure that this will not apply even more forcibly to Indian Ministers, when they come, or that this does not apply as between Ministers and Parliament in England and the great body of English citizens. If that be so, the essential point is not whether you, the present holders of Simla portfolios, should not be allowed to wind up your operations in the Punjab, with a wink from the leading citizens; the real question is whether you should be allowed to create a precedent which Indian rulers might slavishly follow, to the great detriment of general welfare. In this regard, it cannot be said to be of good omen that the voices of those who speak on public questions could be understood by Sir William Vincent as unsupporting of the Pandit Malaviya's proposition. So great is the conservatism of Indian life and so great is the literal servility to precedent, that it has been observed that the very Liberals of one generation crystallise their advance in the cry "Thus Far and No Further." Indian Ministers, harrassed with vexatious questions, without adequate time to deal with them, and with high-strung nerves resulting from their climate, will be tempted to take vast powers, use them without thoughtful organisation, cover their offences with Indemnity Acts, and assume the god, and affect to nod, against searching interpellations. The full-throated sonorous deliverance, "What I have spoken, I have spoken", may become a Richelieu, born not made; it would ill-fit those who can only imitate the voice, but not the purpose or the thought of the Great Cardinal, and his choice of occasion.

This is a serious matter; the governance of men is not to be blindly entrusted to the pedantry of people, whose training, probably legal, makes them unconscious of anything, but the *written* word, unless it be a *reported precedent*. A class accustomed to framing and administering laws, knows the *unwritten* understandings which constitute the life of emperical formulae, legal and scientific, and which prescribe the limits of their operation; a class which imitates, does not realise these understandings, and slides into fanaticism in legislation and administration. Where this latter class has to depend on the support of a popular electorate or an improvised mob, it will be driven further, even when its own instincts would restrain. The prospect of the advent of such a class to power requires a very different consideration of your acts from what might otherwise have been accorded to them. Even Indian Ministers cannot be emasculated of authority to act, and to act promptly in trying emergencies; but Ministers, Indian or blonde, cannot be permitted to feel that the great thing is to *obtain* authority, and *not* to economise the use of it. Unless watched, *you* may, being human, be trusted to pay off old scores against *political* opponents, and to disperse mobs by a cavalry charge on the ground, or by bombs from above; but you may also be trusted not to go very far, because you are not interested in the domestic contentions of Indian leaders and people. But when Indian sectional leaders get into saddle, and being human like you, wish to pay off old scores, what opportunities will they not have of riding down opponents—unless by the silly expedient of not vesting in them any powers at all to quell turbulence, or by the wiser expedient of providing a precedent that *all* such investiture of power be accompanied by a Summary Tribunal to quash the inevitable irregularities?

Such a precedent can best be created by your accepting Pandit Malaviya's proposition *now*. Irregularities *are* admitted, or you would not ask for Indemnity, injustices *have* been perpetuated, or you would not joke about "clemency." Deeds *have* been done, while our Indian leaders boast quiescence, floggings and bombs (?) *have* to be vindicated. We *agree* to an Indemnity Bill, because our justice is not retributive; *we* do not wish to exact the pound of flesh of *law* apart from humanity. Why should *you* bring into operation laws which would be ineffective unless *you* galvanise them into life, and then deny *us* the only means of feeling assured that the sentences, *after* "clemen-

(Continued on page 8.)

Studies at Delhi, 1876.

I—THE HINDU ASCETIC.

Here as I sit by the Jumna bank,
Watching the flow of the sacred stream,
Pass me the legions, rank on rank,
And the cannon roar, and the bayonets gleam.

Is it a god or a king that comes?
Both are evil, and both are strong;
With women and worshipping, dancing and drums,
Carry your gods and your kings along

Fanciful shapes of a plastic earth,
These are the visions that weary the eye,
These I may scape by a luckier birth,
Musing, and fasting, and hoping to die.

When shall these phantoms flicker away?
Like the smoke of the guns on the wind-swept hill,
Like the sounds and colours of yesterday:
And the soul have rest, and the air be still.

SIR ALFRED LYALL.

DISABLED SOLDIERS

HIS MAJESTY'S APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS.

STATEMENT BY MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The King's appeal to the employers to employ disabled soldiers has been received favourably everywhere and there are prospects that the solemn obligation mentioned by the King will be generally carried out.

The Ministry of Labour states that fifty thousand disabled soldiers are seeking work and fifty thousand for whom work will be wanted will shortly be discharged from hospitals and convalescent homes. The scheme put forward as an addendum to the King's proclamation invites the employers with over ten employees to take five per cent. disabled men on the establishment if possible. It is not intended that the proposals shall lead to the dilution of skilled labour. Wages of the men who have been trained, will be governed by the conditions laid down in and agreement with the Trade Advisory Committees and disability pensions will not be taken into account.

The majority of the staple industries in the country have accepted the scheme and those taking part in the scheme will be entitled to use on their correspondence paper a device indicating this fact.

FUTURE OF THE NETHERLANDS.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S SPIRITED DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 17.

THE HAGUE.—At the opening of the States General to-day Queen Wilhelmina, referring to the relations with Belgium, said she had been called on emphatically to defend the rights and interests of the state and its integrity. She said "My thoughts, in intimate union with my entire people turn towards Limburg and Zeeland, Flanders in whose fidelity and devotion the solidarity and strength of our national unity has found unmistakeable expression."

The Queen foreshadowed a tax on luxuries, increased stamp duties and anti-profiteering measures.

PAYMENT FOR FOODSTUFFS TO ENGLAND.

GERMANY SENDS 40,000,000 MARKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 17.

BRUSSELS.—Forty million marks in gold were despatched from Germany to England to-day for payment of foodstuffs.

MISSIONARY PROBLEM IN INDIA:

COMMISSIONER BOOTH-TUCKER ON BOYCOTT OF CONVERTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 17.

In an interview with the representative of "The Times" on the occasion of his retirement from work in India, Commissioner Booth Tucker recalled the early struggle of the Salvation Army in India, and especially his imprisonment for a month in Bombay in 1882 for preaching in open air in Indian dress. He emphasised that the missionary problem in India involved the provision of means to enable the boycotted converts to make a living. He declared that at least between fifty and sixty million Indians would become Christians immediately but for the boycott.

LONDON TO BOMBAY BY AIR.

BRITISH AIRMEN REACH TARANTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

ST. RAPHAEL.—The British airmen Lieutenants Crichton and Coombs who arrived from London by aeroplane have gone to Taranto in connection with the proposed airship service from London to Bombay.

EFFECTS OF A TWO SHILLING RUPEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 17.

Newspapers, while emphasising that a two shilling rupee will make imports from India more costly and encourage British exports to India, point out that the plantation companies will suffer and the price of tropical produce as expressed in in sterling must increase. It is urged that the Treasury and the India Council should seriously consider the matter with a view to preventing a further rise in the rupee.

FOR RETURN OF KIAOCHAU.

JAPAN ASKED TO FIX DATE.

REPORT OF A JAPANESE NEWSPAPER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 17.

HONOLULU.—A Japanese newspaper states that the United States has asked Japan to fix a definite date for the return of Kiaochau to China.

According to a Washington message the Associated Press learns that officials do not comment on the foregoing report in absence of President Wilson and Mr. Lansing, but the general impression in official circles is that the report is well founded.

LITHUANIA DESIRES PEACE WITH BOLSHEVIKS.

"RECEIVED NO ASSISTANCE FROM THE ALLIES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 17.

Czepinski, President of Lithuania, is greatly inclined to make peace with the Bolsheviks because it is impossible for them to continue the fight against the Bolsheviks as they have received no assistance from the Allies, but Lithuania will only make peace in full agreement with Esthonia.

SITUATION IN LATVIA.

BOLSHEVIK PEACE CANNOT BE REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 17.

Doctor Bisseneck, the Lettish representative in London interviewed by Reuter dwelt on Latvia's difficult situation owing to the Allies not furnishing indispensable munitions accentuated by the British evacuation of North Russia. His Government was consequently unable to reject the Bolshevik peace overtures conditionally upon the Bolsheviks' evacuating the Lettish territory.

BALTIC ALLIANCE.

BEING DISCUSSED AT RIVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 17.

COPENHAGEN.—It is learned from an official Lettish source that the Baltic states are considering peace in close touch with Allied representatives. Baltic statesmen have gone to Rival where, it is understood, the Baltic alliance is being discussed in conjunction with Finnish representatives.

BALTIC STATES QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 17.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council has instructed Marshal Foch to act most vigorously towards Germany regarding the Baltic states question.

PRINCE OF WALES AT CALGARY.

HIS APPEAL FOR COMMON CAUSE OF CANADIAN NATIONHOOD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A telegram from Calgary says the Prince of Wales was presented with a civic address enclosed in a huge sheep's horn in the Victoria Park. The Prince afterwards presented decorations to the demobilised men and to the relatives of the fallen in the presence of an enthusiastic crowd of thirty thousand. The Prince subsequently visited the military hospitals and had a warm reception.

Speaking at a civic luncheon the Prince emphasised the necessity for co-operation between all parties, classes and races in the common cause of the Canadian nationhood under the British flag.

SOCIALIST MINORITY IN ROME

URGES ANNULMENT OF PEACE TREATY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 16.

ROME.—The Socialist minority in the Parliament has issued a statement urging Italy to annul the Treaty of Versailles as Italy has received no advantage from it.

INDIAN TARRIF BILL PASSED.

MODIFICATION OF WORKMEN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT ACT.

SIR DINSHAW WACHHA ON PROFITEERING.

(THROUGH ASSOCIATED PRESS AND OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The Imperial Legislative Council met today, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. Before opening the proceedings H. E. the Viceroy said he would like to draw attention of members to the two memorial tablets prepared by the Indian Soldiers Board placed outside the Council chamber. It was proposed to place this tablet in every village in British India from which a large number of soldiers had been drawn. He would very much like Hon. members to make any suggestions they liked. All those suggestions would be carefully considered by Sir George Lowndes, President of the Board. For himself he would like to suggest that instead of year "1914 to 1919," as written on the tablet, the date of the commencement of hostilities in 1914 and the date of signature of Armistice in 1918 should be inscribed. Sir George Lowndes would arrange for an informal discussion if the members liked.

After interpellations on the motion of Mr. Shafi, the Sea Customs Act Amendment Bill was considered and passed. On the motion of the same member the Provident Funds Act Amendment Bill was also passed. The Calcutta High Court Jurisdiction Bill was taken into consideration and passed.

Sir William Vincent moved that the Indian Naturalisation Act Amendment Bill be taken into consideration and passed. The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Mant the Land Acquisition Act Amendment Bill was considered and passed. On the motion of Sir George Lowndes the Repealing and Amending Bill was considered and passed. He said no suggestions had been received from Hon. members. Half the sections related to the strength of cadre of the Punjab High Court. The Bill was passed.

EXPORT DUTY ON LEATHER.

Sir George Barnes moved that the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. Mr. Sarma moved the following amendment that in column four in clause three for words and figures "15 per cent." the words "20 per cent." be substituted. In doing so, Mr. Sarma said that the main object of the Bill was to promote Indian leather industry by imposing a duty on its export, and if 20 per cent. were imposed instead of 15 per cent. he thought that India would in no way be seriously affected by that position. It would not prevent or hamper Indian leather trade, the object of the duty was to divert trade in raw hides and skin from being exported to enemy countries, such as Germany and Austria, and, moreover, the Bill wanted to give facility to the British Empire and Allied countries, in companion with enemy countries. Now the duty was extremely small, from the point of view of revenue as well as in view of the present rise in prices.

Sir George Barnes said that the name of the Allied countries was not mentioned along with the British Empire. Mr. Sarma withdrew his words referring to America and Japan. He pointed out that in the case of the former the duty on hides and skin was 15 per cent., while in the case of the latter it amounted to 51 per cent. Now in view of these figures, if India's duty on exports amounted to that of the United States, it would not hamper or prevent the Indian export. Rather it would help Indian leather industry.

Reluctantly, the Hon. Mr. Crum opposed the motion, and said that he had received several telegrams from the Raw Hide and Skin Exporters' Associations who urged that the duty should be further reduced.

Sir George Barnes said that 15 per cent. had been fixed, after consulting the experts. He wondered whether Mr. Sarma had taken the All-India view whose proposition would damage the trade. He regretted that he could not accept the motion.

"Industry must be protected."

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said that some golden mean should be discovered and the industry protected. He opposed the amendment which was put to the Council and rejected.

Mr. Sarma next moved that the proviso in clause 3 be omitted. He said that by the inclusion of the proviso they had, as it were, thrown a challenge to other countries. This proviso related to rebate to exporter of two-thirds of the duty levied on hides and skins exported to any part of His Majesty's Dominions. The question should not be handled in a piecemeal fashion, but when the Imperial Policy was once settled, the question could be decided once for all.

Mr. Crum opposed the motion and said that it was absolutely necessary that tanning hides should be conserved in India, which was particularly suitable for the tanning industry.

Sir George Barnes said that rebate was given pimarily in the interests of India.

Pandit Malaviya questioned whether it was in the interest of India that the sacrifice was made. The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Sarma's amendment that one-third rebate, instead of two-thirds, be granted was rejected, when he rose to move his last amendment which was as follows:—"That in column 4, in clause 3, the following further proviso be added: 'provided further that no rebate shall be granted to any dominion, state or territory which discriminates against the Indian tariff policy or against any of the Indian subjects of his Majesty lawfully settled in such dominion, state or territory."

Sir George Barnes, interrupting, appealed to the mover to withdraw his amendment as it would give rise to an unhappy situation particularly in South Africa and said that these pin-pricks would be very harmful.

Mr. Sarma said that negotiations should be opened and that after their completion he would not have any objection to accept the suggestion of Sir George Barnes.

Sir George Lowndes said that under the proviso, Government had the power to grant rebate to particular part and to refuse it to other parts and that Mr. Sarma might, therefore, conveniently withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Sarma split up the amendment and moved that no rebate shall be granted to any dominion, state or territory which discriminates against the Indian Tariff policy. The amendment was rejected.

Sir George Barnes next moved that the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Bill be passed. The motion was put and agreed to.

WORKMEN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT ACT.

Sir William Vincent introduced the Bill to amend the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act of 1859. He said that the Bill was mainly to enact that certain workmen, in default of their agreement, would be liable to certain punishment. In February 1917, the Hon. Pandit Malaviya had given notice to the council of his intention to introduce a Bill repealing this act and the Government were quite ready to allow certain amendments to be made and submitted for public opinion. The Government of India wished to secure certain information and at the same time it had some reason for thinking that the Act was misused on certain occasions, and, therefore, an opportunity was taken of consulting the Local Governments as to whether the Act should be repealed altogether, and, if not, what amendments should be made. On 22nd March 1918, the information required by Pandit Malaviya was laid on the table. In reply to the enquiries made of them the Local Governments thought that the total repeal of the Act was inadvisable, but that it required modification to prevent any misuse of the Act in future. The present Bill was mainly based on the proposals received from the different Local Governments.

Safeguard against misuse.

Referring to the important clauses, he showed that the clauses that were proposed to be substituted were mainly going a step further in order to guard against any misuse of the Act by the employers, and at the same time, also to guard against any wilful neglect on the part of workmen to abide by the contract. For instance, there was a provision in the Bill which now authorised the Magistrate to refuse to accept any contract that might have unfairly been drafted. At the same time, the Magistrate would allow compensation to any labourer, if the employer was false or frivolous and vexatious. He said that the Bill might not satisfy every member of the Council, but he thought that the present amendment was to make matters easier to labourers. He was ready to see what proposal would be given to him by the Pandit or by anybody else. They would receive careful consideration. If there was any demand against the amendment now proposed, the Government should have to take up the matter again.

Pandit Malaviya's support.

Pandit Malaviya welcomed the introduction of the measure. The reason why he did not proceed with his Bill was that he had little chance of carrying it through the Council as it was constituted now. He was waiting for the time when the Council would be enlarged, and when he would have better chance of success. In 1859, perhaps it was necessary to invest the Magistrate with power to enforce the contract of labour, but in the twentieth century things had changed and what was necessary was the absolute repeal of the Act. The Pandit criticised the present Bill to show how most of the old disabilities were retained. He recognised the liberalising elements introduced in the new Act but he must say that an Act of 1859 was unsuited to modern conditions.

Mr. Crum enquired whether the Bill would be circulated to Local Governments and the public bodies for opinion.

Sir William Vincent said: "certainly."

Mr. S. Sinha supported the principle of the Bill and said that the new sections introduced were of liberalising character. The Government unfortunately during the past few years had passed coercive legislation, and it was a relief to find that they were now dealing with humane legislation. He urged the total abolition of imprisonment, simple or rigorous, as affected by the Bill.

After Sir William Vincent had finally replied, leave was granted to introduce the Bill and to publish it in the Gazette. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

H. E. the Viceroy announced that he proposed that the Council should adjourn at 1-30 to-morrow, and would resume at 3 and sit till 6. As regards Friday, it would be necessary to sit longer.

SIR D. WACHA'S MOTION FOR COMMITTEE ON HIGH PRICES.

In moving the resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Council to investigate the question of high prices, Sir Dinshaw Wacha said: "Sir, after the discussion that has already taken place on the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Chanda, which has just passed, and which, of course, relates to a kindred subject, I have nothing more to say on it, although a good deal might be said on the general question of profiteering which at the present moment is universal, though to which profiteering particularly in food grains and materials of consumption of the poorer classes in India has taken place, it is very difficult to say—the cry everywhere is profiteering. There may be profiteering in one commodity and there may be profiteering in another commodity, but at the present we do not know much about it. We all speak superficially on the subject. I assume that there is some profiteering and, to that extent, it may be asked, is it possible to suggest a remedy? So far as food and cloth are concerned, there are some factors to which the Hon. Mr. Mant referred, while speaking on the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Chanda."

Staggered by the resolution.

But, speaking frankly, I was somewhat staggered by that resolution. I did not know what I could practically suggest. The Hon. Mr. Mant, in his reply, observed that he was disappointed at the absence of any really constructive proposal from the hon. members who spoke. He was right. I had fully anticipated that it would not be possible to offer a practical suggestion. It is a very difficult problem and therefore, Sir, I do say that possibly a large committee of the character I have proposed in which perhaps most of the provinces will be represented, and on which there will be some of our friends of the Government because they are greater experts than ourselves which my friend, the Hon. Mr. Chanda, has in view could be attained. The Hon. Member for Commerce and Industry wishes that I might drop the Committee that I have named and that another committee be appointed—a small committee of real experts who may perhaps sit at a round table and might, before this Council dissolves, try to suggest and submit to the Council some remedy in the direction we all desire.

Loud public cry.

I hope that we may be able to do something in this matter. The public cry is very loud and the ignorant multitudes do not of course know how difficult the situation is. It is a difficult economic phenomenon, which is prevalent in England and other countries. India is peculiarly situated in this respect, especially in its economic aspects, to some of which the Hon. Mr. Malaviya and the Hon. Mr. Sarma referred. But, be that as it may, I do earnestly hope that as far as this immediate question is concerned we may be able to solve it so as to mitigate the hardships entailed on the poorer classes of people.

ECONOMIC DISASTER STARING IN FACE.

GOVT. MUST STEP IN TO PREVENT IT.

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Speaking on the resolution of high prices in the Imperial Council, to-day, Haji Chowdhuri Mohammud Ismail Khan said:—

Yesterday Mr. Mant discussed the causes of the high prices at some length and referred to certain world factors. I do not think these have more than an academic interest now and may be safely left to the economists to deal, with. Whatever the reasons may be there is an abnormal rise in the prices of necessaries and means must be found to bring them down. Government claim that they are doing a good deal in this matter. So far as can be seen, beyond arranging for a supply of Burma rice they have done little in Bengal. In Bihar and Orissa, however, Government have all along been anxiously striving to alleviate distress in various ways, but in Bengal the authorities are mainly concerned with the manufacture of excuses for inaction. They have so long followed a policy of drift. Though I represent the Muhammadans of Bihar and Orissa in this Council I happen to be the chairman of the district board of Backerganj in Bengal, and I may say that we could have made satisfactory and early arrangements for the cheap supply of food-grains throughout the jurisdiction of the district board if Government gave us financial aid in time and granted other facilities. Now that much precious time has been lost the district board have been permitted in Barisal to import Burma rice 5,500 maunds for sale at cost price. But we have not as yet succeeded in getting more than a small fraction of the quantity which has been allotted to us. So the control system must be improved. It seems to be assumed by Government that cultivators derive some benefit from the rise in prices. From an intimate knowledge of at least one district of Bengal I can say that this is far from the truth. The cultivators have long parted with their old stocks, and it is the speculator who is getting rich in the district of Backerganj which was reputed to be the granary of Bengal. The *aus* crop has been disappointing, and we are now looking forward to Burma for rescue. Whatever rice there is in the district is being exported with the result that most people are on the verge of starvation. It is an irony of fate that in Backerganj which has been known to be the land of plenty people have died of starvation. Instances of looting of rice are becoming common and those arrested on such charges are confessing their guilt and going to jail with a smiling face. All these are indications of the gravest situation that can be imagined and if there is any spark of humanity and statemanship in Government they should step in and prevent disaster that is staring us in the face.

SADLER COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(Continued from page 6)

covered how easily a system of education which was dominated by one specific purpose—namely, the passing of the University Matriculation Examination, degenerated into a great cramming agency which was satisfied with mere examination success and only indirectly interested in the real results of a sound educational process. The Commission has, therefore, in its recommendations for the reform of the High School treated it in the first instance as an institution intended to minister to the general needs of the community and in the second place as a necessary step in the educational process, which culminates in the courses of the University.

Reforming Secondary Education.

In these volmes will be found many severe condemnations of the processes that are at work in the body of secondary education in India. Last any readers of this report should be tempted to think that these were due to any tinge of racial prejudice or lack of sympathy the Commissioners are careful to remind us that they are taken from the testimony of the educated sons of India, themselves the sternest critics of the defects of the system in the midst of which they had grown up. Not long ago one of our newspapers hailed these recommendations of the Commission and the description by the Commission of the conditions, which rendered them necessary as a great educational discovery. As many of us know, this is no discovery. It has been patent to all who have any experience of University education in any of the Presidencies of India and for more than a generation voices have been heard proclaiming the inadequacy of the preparation for University education that is given by the High School—the average High School of India. But these have been voices crying in the wilderness. They have received scant hearing from the multitude or from the authorities of the Universities or from the Government. It is a comparatively simple and inexpensive process to reform the courses and standards of a University; but it is a large task, an expensive task to reform the secondary education of a presidency or a country. We have seen attempts at the former while the latter, the more pressing duty was shunned and because it has been thus neglected all the attempts hitherto made to improve the standards of the University have failed to answer to our expectations. The Calcutta University Commission has done well to place school reform in the first place; they begin at the right end.

Need of Re-examinatton of Methods.

The Commission prefaces its recommendations with the statement that "the colleges have to deal with large numbers of students insafficiently prepared for the methods and standards of University work. A considerable proportion of the candidates who pass the matriculation and enter college are *not ready* for University teaching. . . they should have a more thorough command of English, should possess a wider range of general knowledge and should be maturer in character and judgment." Those who are familiar with the conditions under which the initial stages, especially of college work, have to be passed, will endorse this judgment; they would probably be disposed to go further and say not simply that a considerable proportion labour under these disabilities, but that the great majority of the entrants come under this category. And in forming this judgment they are conscious of no displeasure against the unfortunate student; they regard him as the victim of a system that has engulphed him and many others and left them to struggle with difficulties that to numbers prove unsurmountable. I think many will endorse the sympathetic word of the Commission—"It is not that the material is bad; but that it has been mishandled in the schools." There is a pathos in this statement that should make itself felt throughout India and rouse all educational authorities to a new examination of their methods that the change of mishandling no longer lie against them. The Commisston pleads urgency for this reform. "It is, therefore, our conviction that the reform of University and secondary education in the Presidency is a matter which does not safely admit of delay."

When University Education should begin.

The process by which the reform of the High School is to be accomplished, is bound up with the views of the Commission as to the point at which University education should begin. The Commission accepted the view pressed upon it by a large number of correspondents, some of whom were Indian leaders in education, that the standard for admission to the courses of the University should be a test corresponding to the Intermediate Examination. It was urged that many of the new facilities needed in Bengal should be provided at the stage which lies between Matriculation and the Intermediate Examination; that within these two important years in a boy's life it would be possible to give courses of training more adapted to the age of the pupils and diversified according to their intentions in life; and that a re-ordering and enlargement of educational opportunities offered at this stage would utilise much mental power which is now running to waste; would investigate the schools, would relieve the University from the encumbrance of immature students; would allow a more effective and timely preparation for practical careers; would improve the equipment of recruits for the subordinate grades of Government service and would be beneficial to all public or private interests concerned. In this view the Commission concurs "having been convinced by what we have seen in the course of our inquiry and by the evidence submitted to us that some of the work now attempted by the colleges would be better done elsewhere."

Drastic Reommendations suggested

Perhaps the most characteristic feature in the Report of the Commission is its complete endorsement of this view and the new drastic changes in educational administration which it recommends with a view to giving effect to it. The Commission proposes to group together under a new central authority: (1) Secondary education as we now understand it and higher secondary education by which is meant the stage between Matriculation and the Intermediate Examination; (2) a part of technical education; (3) all the middle and upper grades of continuation classes recommended to be organised; (4) some part of the preliminary training for certain professions; and (5) the work of institutions giving professional preparation for teachers.

The Commission proposes that a Board of from 15 to 18 members be constituted as follows:—

A President, who should be a salaried and whole-time officer appointed by Government for a period of years.

The Director of Public Instruction *ex officio*.

One member elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Bengal.

Seven University representatives.

Five to eight members appointed by the Government of Bengal to represent a variety of interests.

The Board thus constituted is to be invested with the power of determining the courses of study for the higher or Intermediate course; it shall be entrusted with the conduct of the examination which will come at the end of that course and also with the examination of candidates for admission to this course and it shall determine which High Schools shall have the privilege of presenting candidates for the examination corresponding to what is now called the matriculation. This Board shall also determine the grants to be given out of public funds voted for the purpose to recognised intermediate institutions.

Similar powers in regard to High Schools and the grounds to be made to High School should also be entrusted to the Board to which also the administration of all Government High Schools should be transferred.

The dividing line.

In another article I shall deal with the proposals of the Commission in regard to the courses and examinations which this Board is to supervise and the organisation of the teaching body which it is to develop for all the classes of schools, including "intermediate colleges", that are to be placed under its administration. In concluding this article I would only draw attention to the significance of the change which is indicated by the placing of the dividing line between School and University at the Intermediate Examination. Even in Bombay we have had administrations of change in the direction in which the Calcutta Commission has taken so bold a forward step. The Joint Board which controls the School-Leaving Examination admitting to the University, is a little step in the direction interested by the bold measures proposed by the Calcutta Commission and may be a preparation for larger advances on this side of Indian also. Again with reference to the necessity for a higher standard of admission to the University many voices have been heard advocating at least an advance to the stage indirected by the First Year College Examination or the old Previous Examination of the University. The action of the Calcutta University is bound to influence other Universities and of Calcutta accepts this leading recommendation of the Commission, Bombay will not lag behind and the question of beginning of the University course at the point marked by the Intermediate Examination may soon become the question of the hour in every Indian University.

THREATENED DISMEMBERMENT OF TURKEY.

ALLAHABAD MUSLIM MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17.

A public meeting of the Muslims of Allahabad was held here with the Hon. Syed Reza Ali in the chair and resolutions were adopted protesting against the threatened dismemberment of Turkey and demanding the redemption of pledges.

LICENSES FOR EXPORT OF HIDES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

The Collector of Customs notifies that licenses will now be freely granted for export to all destinations including ex-enemy countries of (1) Tanned skins (goat and sheep), (2) Leather and (3) tanned or partially tanned hides buffalo and cow (including calf).

COUNCILS OFFERED IN NEW YORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

A press communique says:—Applications for the 40 lakhs of councils offered in New York on September 10th, amounted to Rs. 71,39,000, the average price tendered being 41.98 cents per rupee. On September 17th 40 lakhs will be offered at a minimum price of 42¼ cents.

SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA.

We understand that Sir Shapurji B. Broacha is shortly retiring from business and that some prominent share brokers are making arrangements to arrange for a bust of his to be placed in the hall of the Exchange.

As a result of Mr. M. K. Gandhi's fight the order, prohibiting the circulation of the "Gujerati," the "Young India" and the "Maratha" in the libraries registered by Government, has been withdrawn by the Government.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS.

(Continued from page 7.)

ey", fulfil the demands of justice, humanity and good faith?

Therefore, I beg you again to reconsider your decision. Why should you think your *prestige* would suffer? With admitted irregularities and injustices, the best way to invite confidence is to adopt the Pandit Malaviya's proposition and have the whole transactions summarily reviewed, *so far as remediable injustices still remain*. Such a Tribunal, enjoying Indian confidence will lay down *for the future* the limits within which citizens may act to help restoration of the social order. Just as a Famine Commission may, by reviewing the results of a famine, lay down policies for guidance during future famines, so Punjab Tribunals and Commissions will guide future Court's Martial. Government officers and citizens alike in periods of turbulence which cannot be trusted not to recur. Mr Malaviya's tribunal will not punish officers, will not hold them up to opprobrium, *must* see that people on *both* sides were acting under provocation, and that people acting under provocation cannot be expected to escape blundering, and even the momentary madness of criminality. Any suggestion on your side that provocation, blundering and criminality are bound to be *one-sided* would not be entertained: it is contrary to experience. Any suggestion that citizens' blunders or crimes are not to be covered by the same sort of indemnity as officers' crimes or blunders is an impertinence, since there is a bond of mutuality and correlation between the governmental and citizenry organs of the social organism. Any pretence that the murder of English women is sufficient reason for any acts of power is not to be tolerated; any claim that citizens may be sabred down, and ridden down, as at Peterloo, or bombed down, flogged down,—in excess of the need of social order, without liability to investigation as to whether there was punishable excess,—would be a claim worthy of the ruthlessness of 'the Supreme Ruler" Koltchak. If you indicate that the leaders condemned to transportation had any part or lot in these murders, that they were not as appalled as you, that they would not have raised volunteer guards for the defence of the defenceless,—you would be guilty of an unworthy *suggestio falsi*; you, in your hearts, would know it to be a falsehood; you could see that the murderers themselves must have been staggered at the results of their frenzy. You or local officers were maddened to see the corpses of your kinsfolk; the mob were maddened by what they were told of forced recruiting and the alleged insults to their kinsmen. There is no more sacrosanctity attaching to European lives than to Indian lives; there is only a little less heinousness in the deliberate firing on defenceless and harmless mobs than in the mutilation by mobs, drunk with fury, of a handful of Englishmen and women. I cannot expect you to take this view; but I must urge it on you;—the murders of Europeans, however deplorable, can *not* cover offences by officials, cannot give the officials immunity from investigation, cannot perpetuate wrongs on innocent Indians convicted by summary procedure of wrongs they have not committed. If you deny these offences and these wrongs and these innocent victims, have the courage to *prove* your denial;—give Mr. Malaviya his Revising Tribunal.

Your wail that people expect you to put down disorders and yet complain that the quelling process is cruel—is pathetic. You do not perceive that the complaint is not about cruelty, as such, but about cruelty *in excess of the need*. Nature is cruel; and disorders cannot be quelled without a certain measure of cruelty and blunder. But if the cruelty be deliberate and unmeaning, if people are flogged to be humiliated and leaders are transported to "larn them 'to be toads,' if mobs be fired on to teach them not to melt in protest—then, indeed, the cruelty is a wanton waste. Here, again, you may deny my hypotheses; submit them, then, to investigation. In any event, you have to be reminded that even the inspired history in Holy Writ has been challenged; that distinguished and pragmatic jurist would have been glad to know the *serpent's* version of the Fall of Man; no account, even if inspired, can be accepted, when it is by interested parties; and the statements of the Punjab Government are by an obviously interested party.

You have a vain illusion that you have a prestige which you are bound to husband and hand down to your successors. You would not care so much about the prestige, if you knew what it is. Kings rank. in India, to the Hindu Ascetic's imagination, with *gods*; both are *evil*, and both are strong. It is the prestige of *power*—power for *evil*. [This is not my rendering, but Sir Alfred Lyalls'; you may be curious to know the whole of this little and little-known poem. I quote it in a foot-note]. How long is this prestige going to stay, within sight of that "*cascade* of crowns" brought on by the Great War (of which M. Jonescu speaks in his souvenirs?) How long will prestige survive the denunciation of the English Prime Minister by Lord Askwith, or the attribution of falsehoods to the Leader of the House of Commons, or the confession by the English Home Secretary that one of his employees acted as *Agent Provocateur in Ireland?* The fierce light that beats on the actions of your brothers and cousins in the Empire must throw its sinister colour on your acts; and now the whole world is open to the view of your critics. You have achieved great results in India; and you are preparing a gradual abdication; act so that it be said that no act of yours so becomes you as the act of leaving us. Leave to the Ministers who will follow you the tradition of men in authority who were strong enough to proclaim their weaknesses, and to make amends wherever possible; who did not hesitate to seek powers, but also did not hesitate to protect citizens against their possible abuse. Be *men*; for it is saner to be *men* than mere mandarins; avoid the inaccessibility and 'Beyond Good and Evil" "bunkum" of would-be Supermen; avoid driving the car of the Indian State to the precipice of Direct Action where the little Welsh Wizard and an ex-Viceroy are apparently precipitating the car of the British State. Be not graven images, deaf to prayers nor serene gods indifferent to human frailty—In any case be MEN, never mind the common clay.

I am,
Your friend,
X. Y. Z.

The Etiology of the Punjab Disorder.

BY MR. ALFRED NUNDY, BAR-AT-LAW.

Lahore Tragedy.

That there was open rebellion in the Punjab was strongly insisted upon by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, for it was on the strength of this that the Viceroy was prevailed upon to proclaim martial law in various parts of the province. Now let us see what happened in Lahore. I shall throughout rely on official communiques and on the semi-official narrative of the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore. A Government communique says that a mob composed of "city riff-raffs and students" was proceeding from the city to the Mall. It was about 7 p.m. Its progress was stopped by the police. The mob was asked to retire, and refused to do so. It had committed no violence en route nor did it offer any resistance. No information is vouchsafed as to why the mob desired to go along the Mall and whether even a couple of minutes time was given to enable it to consider whether it would retire or not. A volley of buckshot and bullets made them fly to the city. They were pursued and asked to disperse. The effect of the fire and the appearance of the cavalry, when the insurgents had been driven back, was to finally disperse the rioters and by 8-30 p.m. the City was quiet. After that time *no further disturbance occurred.*" Were there any casualties on the side of the Government? Unfortunately there were. We have it on the authority of the "Civil and Military Gazette" that "damage was done to the trees in the Mall near the High Court!" But were any Europeans killed, wounded or disabled? Says the same faithful chronicler: "One unfortunate European who had the bad luck to be in Anarkali when the crowd was driven back was hit on the head." "There you are;" says the furious Anglo-Indian, "the political agitator has tasted the blood of a European; down with him, hang, draw and quarter him." But wait a bit, it was some one more intersting that hit this European on the head. It was "a policeman in mistake." And then this chronicles adds that this "unfortunately European was an object of interest in one of the hotels." I should have thought the policeman who can hit a European on the head "in mistake" would have been a greater object of interest. But mistakes seem to have been the order of the day. The Police Superintendent issued six rounds of ball to his men "in mistake." And, perhaps, before long it will be admitted, it was a mistake to fire on an unarmed mob which had shown no disposition to commit any act of violence. And, who knows, Sir Michael O'Dwyer in an English atmosphere and face to face with Englishmen, might find that the best plea he can put forward for the declaration of martial law and for the antics that were played under its cover is that it was all a mistake. In fact India is a land of mistakes. Anyhow, on the above facts the Commission of Inquiry will find it an easy task to arrive at the conclusion that it was a mistake on the part of the Viceroy to proclaim martial law not only in Lahore but in the Lahore district. It is just as if a riot occurred in Charing Cross and the whole of Middlesex was put under martial law.

Amritsar Disturbance.

As regards the disturbance at Amritsar on the 10th April, the official communiques are still more meagre. But there are two outstanding facts which need to be noticed. It is admitted that it was the arrest of Dr. Kitchlu and Dr. Satya Pal which caused a mob to move from the city towards the civil lines. What happened in the way opens out a controversial question and no doubt the Commission will be able to elicit the true facts and whether there is any justification for the assertion that it was after the mob had been fired at that it became infuriated and committed some deplorable outrages both in the city and in the civil lines. After the mob had been dispersed and the troops and police had taken up positions in various centres in the city, all quiet and no further disturbances took place. And the other point that has to be kept in view is this. On the 13th April a meeting of the citizens took place. No doubt it was against police orders, yet no act of violence is credited to this meeting and the official communique does not even say that any request was made to the meeting to disperse but dispersed it was "by a small force of Indian troops consisting of detachments of the 29th Gurkhas, the 45th Sikhs and the 59th Sind Rifles. *The casualties were heavy* but quiet has since prevailed in the city." Most ugly rumonrs are afloat as regards the dispersing of the meeting and what is called the massacre of the people. These are matters which will no doubt engage the attention of the Commission, who will further have to decide whether when the disturbances had practically ended on the 10th April there was any justification for martial law to be proclaimed on the 15th April. As regards Gujranwalla, though no Europeans lost their lives there, a number of public buildings, including a church, were set fire to. "An aeroplane," says an official communique, "was sent out from Lahore, which arrived about 3-30 and dropped bombs causing a number of casualties." It would, however, appear that the bombs were dropped on a crowd that was already dispersing and how was it possible to avoid hitting women and children or school boys? At all events, by evening all was quiet and no further disturbances took place. Martial law was declared some days later. The cause of the outbreak is to be found in one of the incidents described by the "Civil and Military Gazette", which says: "On the arrival of the train at 7-30 in the morning a large number of people collected at the Railway station to proceed to Wazirabad, where there is also a large Baisakhi fair, but a number of the leaders of the mischief shouted up and down on the platform that this was no day to go for holiday and rejoicing when all should be mourning for the deaths of their friends in Delhi, Amritsar and Lahore." And the same may be said of the outbreaks at Kasur, Lyallpore and elsewhere, On the 10th April a great Baisakhi fair was being held at Amritsar which attracts a large number of outsiders. These on their return home spread the news, and possibly in an exaggerated form, of the doings at Amritsar and the disaffected and criminal elements amongst the masses availed themselves of this opportunity to engage in excesses of a violent and revolutionary nature.

Martial Law Tribunals.

I have no desire to minimise these excesses and outrages or to criticise the action of Government in putting these down by the use of force, whether police or military, as the occasion called for. But the proclamation of martial law is a serious business, and in any civilised society is only resorted to under special circumstances and under certain limitations. For want of space it is impossible to discuss these here, but I have dealt with the subject in detail in certain articles in the "Leader" which are now appearing in pamphlet form and are available to the reader who is interested in this and other matters relating to the Punjab. It will be found that there is an utter absence of justification for the proclamation of martial law in the Punjab and for the unheard of procedure of making this law retrospective so as to take cognizance of alleged offences committed prior to the date of the disturbances. The legality of this course is being questioned and as to its morality grave doubts may be entertained. If the political agitators are guilty of sedition prosecute them by all means, and what between the ordinary law and the provisions of the Defence of India Act, every facility is afforded for doing so. The ordinary sense of justice of an Englishman will revolt at the resort to exceptional measures to put down agitation and punish agitators who had incurred the displeasure of a ruler who, it cannot be denied, bore them a grudge for being publicly humiliated by men of that class. If we contrast the manner in which the situation was dealt with in Calcutta, in Bombay and in Delhi by Governors who had only the interests of the people at heart, the strenuous, and illegal operations of the Punjab Government stand condemned. No doubt they have incurred considerable odium in certain quarters for the laxity of their preventive and punitive measures, but peace and contentment reign in their provinces and they have earned the gratitude of the people, whilst Sir Michael O'Dwyer had to slink away at night and the "Gazette Extraordinary" of the Government of India, which is issued a week before the departure of a Governor and orders the usual honours to be paid to him till he leaves the shores of India, was in this instance issued a week after the "Governor who governed," as one of his admirers called him, had shaken the dust of India off his feet. And he has left a legacy of hate and bitterness to his successor, whom fate has dealt with very unfairly. When the *hartal* was in progress in Lahore the shop-keepers when asked to open their shops replied with one voice, "we will do so when Sir Edward Maclagan takes charge—we will implicitly carry out his orders." This is the spirit in which people have welcomed him. And now I will conclude by quoting in full a letter dated 16th June, 1919, received by me from the son of one of the political leaders of Lahore whose father is undergoing his trial along with others by the martial law commission, and on whom sentences will be pronounced in a few days:—"Thanks very much for your very kind letter and the sympathy conveyed to mother and sister. I do hope things will take a turn for the better, though there are no signs so far. By the time the Commission of Inquiry promised by Mr. Montagu, arrives, many of the things will be forgotten. The people, too, are much depressed, though there is a strong undercurrent of feeling that Lahore operations have attracted much attention, but no heed seems to have been paid to operations at Amritsar, Gujranwala and the rural areas, which are said to have fared worse. It is impossible to say how far the strong rumours are true. I doubt very much if people will come forward to substantiate facts unless they are assured that no harm will occur to them. The Lieutenant-Governor is said to be sympathetic but is helpless. We have absolutely no doubt in Britain's love for justice and humanity. But will Britain ever know the truth? Will the Commission succeed in digging out facts, especially in the present depressed state of Society? Father is doing well. Arguments begin to-morrow. Syed Hassan Imam is coming from Patna. Thanking you once more." Can the father of such a son be really guilty?

The Path to order.

Since writing the above, judgment has been pronounced in the case of the Punjab leaders, mostly barristers and pleaders. The father of the young man whose letter I have quoted above has been acquitted, but the others have been sentenced to transportation for life. By the people this tragic ending of the drama which has been played for the delectation of Sir Michael O'Dwyer has been received with consternation, but has elicited the jubilations of the Anglo-Indian press. As regards the sentences passed, I am reminded of Lord Morley's views on a similar occasion, when as Secretary of State for India he wrote to Lord Minto, then Viceroy of India:—"I must confess that I am watching with the deepest concern and dismay the thundering sentences that are now being passed for sedition, etc.—I cannot on any terms whatever consent to defend such monstrous things. I do therefore urgently solicit your attention to these wrongs and follies. We must keep order, but *excess of severity is not the path to order. On the contrary it is the path to the bomb.*" But my faith in British justice is not yet shaken. We have only to place the facts before the British nation and we shall not be disappointed.

END.

"THE INDUSTRIAL BOOM."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your powerful outspoken leader on the topic of industrial boom is a fresh indication of the interest your paper is ever ready to take for the public good. Your fearless criticism will prove of service, both to industry promoters as well as the public, which latter you have laid under a debt of obligation. What you say is literally true, that you can have no words adequately to condemn this share mania.

It is true that many are not so pessimistic as to run down the progress and spread of industries, run on legitimately sound lines, and not based on speculative booming. The scope for industries and industrialism in India is no doubt very great and its future very bright in view of the restrictions on capital, withdrawn recently by Government. There is more than enough money to be invested in sound profitable concerns. The war has given India an impetus in her industrial advancement the like of which she has never experienced before. The wealth that has come to India by the sale of her raw products, grains, seeds, etc., is considerable. This wealth is sure to be and ought to be utilised in sound industrial factories.

Our veteran commercial authority, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, evidently did duty for the Commerce Member of this city accepting the occasion to remark that a determined warning from Government in the matter of new companies was necessary, and would be welcome. In view of the unique form in which speculation has overtaken the floating of new industrial concerns, he foreshadowed the serious revision of the Companis Act, by Government. Unless the great company promoters heed this warning and early begin to set their house in order Government interference is bound to come in.

The Agents and Directors of not a few of the large concerns of this City should not take it that they hold unrestricted powers to exercise an iron rule over their shareholders while shielding themselves with rigid articles of association drawn up in their own favour. Industrial companies are permitted to be formed by Government in the interest of the public who hold shares and invest their capital in them. They are not for the sole interest and benefit of the agents and their proteges of selected directors, who obtain a share in the spoils of the company even before they are started.

It is high time that the agents and directors realised their risks and responsibilities to their shareholders in addition to the duty they owe to themselves.

Mr. Howard, the acting Finance Member, warned the shareholders and investors to look to the prestige and credit of the promoters and not to invest their money in shoddy companies. He disclaimed any responsibility for Government because of the fact that licenses for new companies had been issued by Government. But this disclaimer is not sufficient and Government should exercise definite supervision in the matter of issuing prospectuses and articles of association of all companies new as well as old. The ordinary investor and shareholder is as a matter of fact not expected to do all this and which Government alone can do to save the public from the shoals and rocks of future dangers.

The suggestion made by Sir Dinshaw Wacha is sound and admirable, namely that Government should give a definite warning and revise the Companies Act.

The responsibilities attaching to the office of Directors of industrial companies specially require to be increased for the Directors are required to perform certain actions and undertake certain responsibilities on behalf of the shareholders, whose nominees they are supposed to be. But unfortunately the reverse of this obtains in most of the concerns and as a consequence we find dummy Directors in many a company. The agents alone are not to be blamed for this, as the shareholders themselves do not seem to take much interest in their own concerns and hardly care to see their representatives placed on the Board of Directors. In some instances the agents and the directors are so influential and wield so much power that they sternly set their faces against any useful and necessary change tried to be effect by intelligent shareholders. They seem to be in love and league with the old Board that has ever permitted them to have their own ways by saying ditto to the agents voice.

Before I close this letter I must once again thank your paper for having opened its columns for the ventilation against the present ways and methods of gambling worse than what is seen in.

MONTE CARLO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj complains that "a number of speculators in Bombay and Calcutta have built up fortunes out of this share mania." He urges public leaders to warn the general trading public against participating in this mad game. It is very strange that a man who has taken full advantage of this mania should now come forward as a disinterested adviser. The very man who are mainly responsible for having introduced the germs of this pernicious disease are now coming forward in the garb of saviours.

If any one will take the trouble of tracing the history of the present mania he will without much difficulty find that the first big concern to be boated in Bombay was the Tata Prudential Assurance Company. The big premium commanded by the shares of this Company within a short period of its flotation was the harbinger of several other concerns. Now who was responsible for this premium? The public are fully aware of the part played by Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and his party in that concern. A substantial part of the capital of the company was underwritten by two of its directors, who in the words of Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj himself "built up fortunes (may be for a few months or weeks only)" The immense profit secured by these two parties by disposing off their shares at a good premium, naturally tempted many others to adopt the same procedure, and hence this mania I am really sorry that Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj should now deem it proper to condemn others for following the example set by himself.

I don't want myself to be misunderstood. No one should think for a moment that I am championing the cause of those unscrupulous people who are floating new concerns simply with a view to rob the public of their money. I detest them and their methods. Their actions need a thorough exposure which I will try to do in my subsequent letter.

Please oblige me by inserting the above lines in the columns of your valuable paper.—Yours, etc.,

A MERCHANT.

Sept. 16.

AHMEDABAD FIRST TRIBUNAL.

CITY MAGISTRATE'S COURT BURNING CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 16.

Before the First Tribunal to-day in the City Magistrate's Court burning case Messrs Kalicas Javeri and Jaintilal Thakore, defence pleaders, addressed the Court and Mr. Kemp replied.

Judgment in this case will be delivered on Mouday, the 22nd instant.

The Court then proceeded to hear the Astocya Chowky burning case. There are three accused in this case.

THE RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the query of your correspondent who signs himself "M" in your issue of the 15th inst., as to the circumstances under which a landlord can compel his tenant to vacate his house allow me to quote for his information Sec. 9 of the principal Bombay Rent Act, which is as follows:—

"(1) No order for the recovery of possession of any premises shall be made, as long as the tenant pays or is ready and willing to pay rent to the full extent allowable by this act and performs the conditions of the tenant.

(2) Provided that nothing in this section shall apply where the tenant has committed any act contrary to the provisions of Cl. (e) or clause (p) Section 108 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, or has been guilty of conduct which is a nuisance or an annoyance to adjoining or neighbouring occupiers or where the premises are reasonably and *bona fide* referred by the landlord either for the erection of buildings or for his own occupation—or the occupation of any person for whose benefit the premises are held, or where the landlord can show any cause which may be deemed satisfactory by the court.

(3) The fact that the period of the lease has expired or that the interest of the landlord in the premises has termined shall not of itself be deemed to be satisfactory cause within the meaning of sub-Section (2)".

Claus (0) of Sec. 108 of the Transfer of Property Act above mntioned runs this:—

"(0) The lessee may use the property and its products (if any) as person of ordinary prudence would use them if they were his own; but he must not use, or permit another to use, the property for a purpose other than that for which it was leased, or fell timber, pull down or damage buildings, work mines or quarries not open when the lease was granted or, commit any other act which distructive or permamently injurious thereto.

(p) he must not, without the Assessor's consent erect on the property any permanent structure, except for agricultural purposes."

As regards your correspondent's second query as to whether the Rent Act appeals to the suburbs of Bombay, I may say that it applies only to the Taluka of Salsette in the Thana district.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

ARABS' GRIEVANCE AT AHMEDABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Arab community of Ahmedabad appears to be somewhat agitated over the question of the contemplated lease of a plot of land belonging to the Hon. Syed Ali El-Edroos of Surat and situated on the eastern side along the public road leading from Zaveriwad to Swami Narayan's Mandir and generally known as Edroos Sahib's Tekra. According to a notice widely circulated in the city by the Arabs, it is stated that the land sought to be leased includes besides a Dargah and its environments, the churchyard of the Arab community and its environments and a mosque attached to it with its reservoir, tanks and environments. The whole area, it is contended, forms one compact religious *Wakf*, the administration of which was carried on since old times by an Arab Committee and is now being carried on by the Hon. Sirdar Syed Ali El-Edroos on behalf of the Arab community. The Hon. Sirdar is urged not to wound Moslem susceptibilities by leasing the land to non-Hindus.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has given Rs. 500 to the Kawareik Relief Fund for the flooded areas in Amherst district.

NOTICE

KHILAFAT AND HOLY PLACES

Public Meeting of Bombay Moslems

To re-affirm resolutions already passed on the questions of Khilafat and the protection of Holy Places of Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem, Najf, Kerbela and Baghdad and further to consider questions affecting the Turkish Empire and to give expression to Moslem views, a public meeting of Moslems of Bombay will be held to-night at 8-30 p. m. on the site of Mastan Shah Tank, New Nagpada. It is hoped that all Moslem brethren will attend the meeting and thus perform a religious duty.

(Sd.) MIAN MOHAMED CHOTANI.

Mahomed Yussuf.
Mahomedbhai Currimbhai.
Sheriff Devji Canji.
Fazulbhai Currimbhai.
Haji Suleman Abdulwahed.
Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan.
Currimbhai Adamji Peerbhai.
Haji Yssuf Haji Ismail Sobani.
Fyez B. Tyebji.
Rahimtulla Currimbhai.
Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha.
Mahomedmiya Khandvani.
Abdul Munim Baakza Khatib.
Abass S. Tyedbji.
Kazi Sheriff Abdul Latiff Lounde.
Kazi Kabiruddin.
Dostmohamed Peermahomed.
Haji Abdulreheman Haji Mahomed Kavani.
Mahomed Hassan Makba.
Husseinbhai Ahmedbhai Habibbhai.
Hakim Mahomed Dayem.
Umar Sobani.
Badrudin Abdulla Coor.
Fazal Ebrahim Rahemtoola.
Hadi C. Tyebji.
Rafiuddin Ahmed.
Syedmahomed Abuyussuf Asphani.
Mahomedhussein A. Havelivala.
Mahomed Hajibhai.
Salebhai Currimji Barodawala.
Mahomedhussein Dehdashti.
A. M. Jivanji.
Syed Gulammahomed Rafai Peerzada.
Abdulsatar A. Gaya.
Karmali Peerbhai.
Hussein Abdullabhai Laljee.
Haji Abdulkarim Haji Essa Fazla.
Hatim B. Tyebji.
Abdulkader Khatkhate.
Mahomed R. Sayani.
M. J. Shustari.
Ahmed Haji Sidick Khatri.
And others.

TURKEY, KHILAFAT AND HOLY PLACES.

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF BOMBAY MOSLEMS.

MOSLEM VOLUNTEERS' PROCESSION.

The procession of Moslem Volunteer Corps will start to-day from Hilal Manzil (Rangari Moholla at 3 p. m. (B. T.) and marching through the following Moslem Streets will arrive at Mastan Shah Tank, where the public meetin ; of Bombay Moslems will be held at 8-30 p. m., under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee, to consider the question of Khilafat and Holy places of Islam,..

Abdul Rehman Street
Cutlery Bazaar
Kasai Maholla
Chuckla Street
Khadak, Dontad Street
Kambekar Street
Halai Memon Maholla
Nakhuda Maholla
Kolsa Maholla
Pydhonie
Bapu Khote Street
Khoja Street
Grant Road
Huzeria Street
and Mastanshah Tank.

H. F. MANIAR,
Captain,
Young Moslem Volunteer Corps,
Bombay.

EMPRESS THEATRE

OPENS TO-NIGHT AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
(Situated at Lamington Road.)

BOMBAY'S LATEST PICTURE PALACE RENDEZVOUS

Charlotte Wizard of the ICE

THE QUEEN OF THE STEEL RUNNERS — CHARLOTTE — WHO HAS TAKEN NEW YORK BY STORM

The Greatest and most Wonderful Ice Skater in the World.
In a Photo-Play of Great Appeal.

CHARLOTTE
IN
THE **"FROZEN WARNING"**

One of the surprises in store for the screen public is the splendid manner in which the famous skater, CHARLOTTE, has succeeded in her first attempt in the moving picture drama. **The photography of the picture is clear and the locations and settings are unusually artistic and pleasing.** But, after all is said and done, the drawing card of the production is contained in the scenes in the new Chicago Arena, where CHARLOTTE, untouched by camera shyness, performs the wonderful skating feats for which she is famed over two continents. **To those who have or have not witnessed the skating of CHARLOTTE these scenes alone are worth the price of admission.**

It is only fair to say that there are numerous dramatic stars who have not made good on the screen as pleasingly as the little skater, CHARLOTTE.

The picture is clean and wholesome in quality, spectacular and otherwise interesting and should be one of the best attractions of the season.

"CHARLIE CHAPLIN AT THE RINK"
[CHAPLIN AT HIS BEST in two-side splitting Reels!

CHARLOTTE SKATING— Change of Edge

MARTIAL LAW IN PUNJAB.

WAS IT NECESSARY?

The Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangasawmy Ayyangar, during Pandit Malavia's Resolution on the appointing of a committee, to enquire into the Punjab affairs, said:—

"When I rose to say a few words on this occasion, I was not unmindful of your Excellency's advice not to accentuate the differences between the races by our speeches. Had the Government of the Punjab and the Imperial Governments only cared for the principle not to stir up race hatred by unnecessary and unjust acts, there would have been no occasion for such an advice. As if these acts have not already created a feeling of estrangement their speeches expressing the sentiments of the people were not going to create any new differences. Your Excellency also said on the opening day that the Government cannot deviate from the policy, and all our talks and efforts to make the Government deviate from the policy were futile. In that case there is no use of the Council in which we are sitting, and the existence of the Council simply means that the Government should deviate from a preconceived policy. We are here only to give our advice and suggestions and we will give it whether the Government deviates from its own policy or not.

Proceeding further he said: your Excellency had asked us to go and see the spot personally. No one denies there were certain rash acts committed by stray individuals in tearing asunder the railway lines and telegraph wires and burning properties. The loss of innocent European lives is highly regrettable. By all means trace out the culprits and award them due sentences. But how could the British sense of justice suffer to see other than the real culprits to pay the penalty? The organisers of the meeting for the repeal of the Rowlat Act should not have been held responsible for the rash acts of those stray individuals. Could the organisers of the Durbar Day in 1912 be court-martialed for the rash acts of the bomb thrower on Lord Hardinge? The agitation set up, was a constitutional one to repeal what has been styled by the great advocate, the Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha, in the recent debate in the House of Lords, as "an obnoxious law" three times and I hear the great proconsul, Lord Hardinge who ruled India under more strenuous times and who was personally hurt by one of such outrages was not consulted, about the passing of the Rowlatt Act and I have reasons to think that had he been consulted he would not have advised the Government of India to resort to such an act, especially when the country was so tranquil. Against such a measure, there have been demonstrations in the whole of India. Both in the other parts of the country, the authorities acted with calmness and prudence while in the Punjab they immortalised themselves by interpreting constitutional agitation as "open rebellion," I have it on the authority of the moderate journal "The Leader," that the provincial satrap of the Punjab is said to have declared his intention of taking a note of the Anti-Rowlatt Agitation and Passive Resistance demonstration before there was any disturbance of peace. The authorities in the Punjab did not apprehend any rebellion; and Martial Law was not declared to quell any rebellion: but it was certainly to teach a lesson to the political agitators what it is to mix up with politics. As a matter of fact, I was told by a respectable gentleman, that an Englishman who wanted to enter into the Punjab and make enquiries for himself, was told by a very high authority, that the people should be taught a lesson, as to how they would fare if they molest any European. If it is asserted that Martial Law was introduced only after serious rioting it may be pertinently asked, whether martial law orders were not issued to the Province of Delhi and parts of Bombay also. But for the tactful handling of the situation Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta also should have fared the fate of the Punjab. What I want to point out is, that the Martial Law Orders were passed even before there was rioting or rebellion; and without Martial Law there would be restored quiet in the Punjab as in Delhi. The measures adopted there, are according to the judgments of persons who were in touch with the Punjab and reports conveyed in the papers about such activities as happened at Jallianwalla Bagh and other places fill one's heart with horror and dismay. Other ways of teaching the people to look at an European with awe and respect should be resorted to and martial law is not at all the weapon for that purpose. The principle laid down for the promulgation of Martial Law does not at all seem to have been observed. "The only principle on which the law of England tolerates what is called Martial Law, is Necessity—Its introduction can be justified only by Necessity. Its continuance requires precisely the same justification of Necessity and *if it survives the necessity on which alone it rests for a single minute, it becomes instantly a mere exercise of lawless violence.*" Again that the sentences of these tribunals are excessive and ill-merited, is admitted even by the Government. All these were styled as hasty action. Every bad act in this world is only the result of hasty action; and hasty actions should be questioned by an impartial tribunal, and retribution effected.

THE HIGHER POWER.

Concluding, he said:—

I am grieved to notice that voicing forth the feelings of the people has been deemed a threat offered by us against the Government. Members are aware of their infinitely inferior powers as against the Mighty Government, and it would be sheer madness if they should indulge in threats of any sort. The little resistance capable of by the people and their lack of ways in their resisting the unjust wrongs may make some satraps to indulge in what is called "Stern Action." But there is a Higher Power to shape the destinies of men, and that Power cannot and ought not to be slighted. They should answer at least before That Power to the shedding of innocent blood of a large number of men."

INCREASE OF HOUSE RENTS IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Sept. 16.

The Rangoon Municipal Committee to-day decided to inform the Local Government that legislation is needed to check the hardship caused by the increase of house-rents and appointed a committee to enquire into the facts and submit answers to the Government's further questions.

The Collector of Customs, Madras, notifies that exports of mica of all descriptions will continue to be permitted under licence to the United Kingdom as at present, but that exports of all sizes and qualities of mica splittings and block other than the first and the second qualities of clean and slightly stained ruby block of all sizes, export of which was hitherto permitted direct only to "other British and Allied destinations," will now be permitted under license direct to all destinations. It is also notified that export of skins (goat and sheep) (1) tanned, (2) leather, (3) hide buffalo and cow, including calf, partially tanned or tanned will now be freely allowed to all destinations including ex-enemy

LOYALTY RESOLUTION IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SPEECH.

The following is the speech of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, on the loyalty resolution moved by Mr. Sarama in the Imperial Legislative Council.

My Lord, I join with my friends in offering our dutiful and loyal congratulations to his Majesty the King-Emperor on the happy termination of the war. My Lord, it is a matter of sincere satisfaction and of supreme thankfulness that his Majesty's forces and those of his Allies have triumphed. In this connection I may say that the sentiments which have been expressed by the mover of the resolution regarding the Royal House in England are generally shared by Indians. These sentiments are very much the same as have been expressed so beautifully in that booklet by Lord Esher called "After the War," and I hope that the people of England will always have the great advantage and the honour of having a King at the helm of affairs in the United Kingdom. My Lord, to the people of India kingship appeals in a peculiar manner, and I hope that the advantages which are associated with it will always be shared both by the United Kingdom and by such States as exist in this country and have the advantage of being ruled by Kings. I also join my friend in offering our thanks to the soldiers and sailors and others who have worked in his Majesty's forces for the great sacrifices which they have made in the cause of the Empire. My Lord, above all we have to offer our humble thanks to God for the victory which has been vouchsafed to his Majesty the King-Emperor. While we are offering congratulations to our King-Emperor, while we remember with gratitude the services which have been undered by saldiers and sailors and the statesmen, let us also remember that it was the grace of God that really helped England to win the war. Let not the lessons of humility and righteousness which were preached during the dark days of the war be forgotten. The war has left many lessons for us. It was professedly waged for righteousness and liberty. Let us not give up our adhesion to righteousness and liberty, now that the efforts of the armies of the King-Emperor and of his Allies have triumphed. Let us remember that pride brought about the fall of Germany, and let us discard all racial pride and all racial jealousy and usher in a new era of really brotherly unity and fellow feeling among Britons and Indians..

UNDESIRABLE RESULTS.

My Lord, the war has unfortunately already produced in some quarters very undesirable results. It has led some people to think that blood and iron can achieve everything. On such an occasion when we are offering our congratulations to the King and when we are offering our thanks to God that the war has ended as it has, it would be well to remember what Lord Beaconsfield said after the Treaty of Berlin: "It is not on fleets and armies" said he, "that I alone or mainly depend in that enterprise on which this country is about to enter. It is on what I most highly value—the consciousness that in the Eastern nations there is confidence in this country, and that, while they know we can enforce our policy at the same time they know that our Empire is an Empire of liberty, truth and justice." This confidence has been somewhat rudely shaken by recent events, and it is the duty of every one of us, loyal subjects of his Majesty, Indian or European, so to labour that this confidence shall be restored and deepened, and that a new era of real fellow-feeling between Indians and Europeans may be ushered into existence. My Lord, if I may do so with apologies to Wordsworth, I would say:—

"One lesson, Briton, let two divide,
From what this greatest war reveals,
Ne'er to let racial selfishness or pride,
Attack a fellowman for he to feel."

The Germans have fallen because in their racial pride and selfishness they wanted to dominate the world. Let us beware of the evil. Let us so work that this victory may really prove to be a victory of righteousness, and that it should leave us Indians as free to live and grow as are our fellow subjects in the United Kigdom, to whom also we offer our heartiest congratulations on the triumph which has been vouchsafed to us.

FAMINE RELIEF WORK IN LONAVLA.

Khandalla and Lonavla had a very weak monsoon last year. The total fall was not more than 90 inches, as compared with the present monsoon's fall of about 210. The poor population suffered much through the high prices and scarcity of grain. Dr. Jehangir C. Mehta, a resident of Lonavla, through the assistance of Mr. F. W. Hudson, the Collector of Poona, succeeded in opening a large grain shop, in his own compound, where the poor were given all the facilities of obtaining their daily wants in any quantity, at the reduced rate of 15 pounds, equivalent to 5½ seers by Poona measure, per rupee. The shop was opened some five months back, and it became popular from the start. Dr. Mehta is bearing all the expenses including railway charges, and other necessary expenses, in addition to the loss consequent upon the reduced rate at which rice is given. On the 24th August last, Dr. Mehta distributed kamblis, blankets and clothings, and a feast to about 2,000 poor, in the presence of the District Deputy Collector, and a number of other guests.

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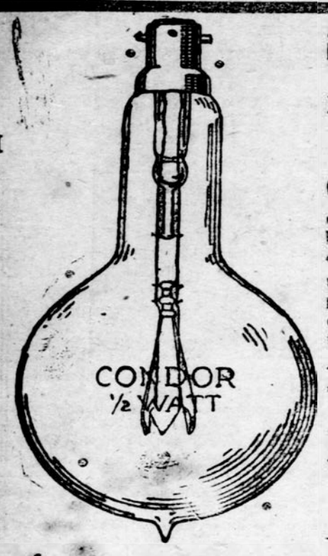

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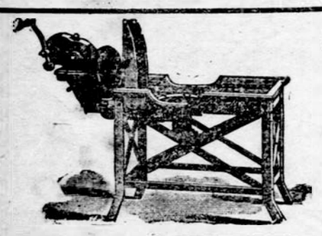

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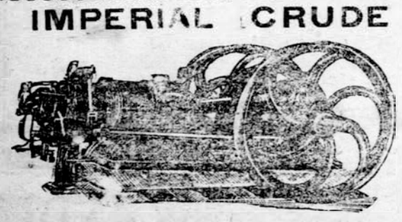

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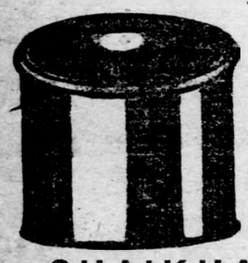

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AHMEDABAD ARSON CASES.

JUDGEMENTS OF SPECIAL TRIBUNALS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

Judgment has been passed in the case before the First Special Tribunal in which there were eleven accused persons charged in connection with the looting of the house of Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas Bapuji. Haji Miabhai (accused No. 1), Rasul Umar (accused No. 4), Magan Purshotam (accused No. 5), Mahomed Karim (accused No. 6), and Bechar Jiva are convicted of an offence under Section 395, I.P.C., or in the alternative under Section 412, I.P.C., are sentenced as under:—Rasul (accused No. 4) to 7 years: Magan Purshotam (accused No. 5) to 5 years; Mahomed Karim (accused No. 3) to 3 years; Bechar Jiva (accused No. 11) to 7 years; Bhikha Pasa (accused No. 9), and Jiwa (accused No. 10) are convicted of an offence under Section 411, I.P.C., and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years each.

A lenient view has been taken in regard to accused No. 1 and 6 in view of the fact that accused No. 1 and 6 have been sentenced in cases Nos. 5 and 6 to suffer 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and accused No. 6 is aged about 60 years, Chatur Madhavji (accused No. 2), Ishwar Kuber (accused No. 3), and Nathu Vali (accused No. 7) are acquitted and ordered to be set at liberty. Articles 1 to 70 are ordered to be returned to Ishwar Kuber (accused No. 3). Articles 120 to 129 are ordered to be returned to Nathu Vali (accused No. 7). Articles 130 to 132 are ordered to be returned to Chitu Vali discharged on 1st September. Orders regarding the disposal of the remaining articles will be passed later.

HOOSEINKHAN'S HOUSE LOOTING CASE.

The following is the summary of the judgment in the case relating to Khan Bahadur Hooseinkhan's house looting case in which five persons stood charged with offences under Sections 395 and 412:—

Accused No. 1 Ghola Desai, accused No. 4 Gulam Nabi, and accused No. 5 Abdul Rahim are convicted of an offence under Section 395, I.P.C., and in the alternative under Section 412, I.P.C., and sentenced as follows:—Ghella Desai (accused No. 1) to 5 years, Gulam Nabi (accused No. 4) to 3 years, Abdul Rehman (accused No. 5) to 3 years. Abdul Reman (accused No. 2), and Vali (accused No. 3), are acquitted and are ordered to be set at liberty. All the articles before the Court, except articles No. 3 and 17 are ordered to be handed over to Khan Bahadur Hooseinkhan. Article No. 3 to be given to the witness Abdul Latif and article 17 to accused No. 5.

MATRICULATION PANDAL BURNING CASE.

Judgment has also been delivered in the Matriculation Pandal Burning Case. In this case, three accused, viz., Kesia Jesing, Shanker Ghella and Bebhechar were charged with waging war against the King by setting fire to the Matriculation Pandal, on 11th April and burning the tables, chairs, stools, etc., which were there and also ten tents, which were put up there, and thus causing damage to the extent of nearly twenty thousand rupees to one Purshotam Govindlal. The charges in this case were under Sections 121 and 436 of the Indian Penal Code. All the accused were convicted under section 435 and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years each Rao Bahadur Setalvad, a Commissioner of the Tribunal, differed from his learned colleagues and delivered a separate judgment.

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CALCUTTA'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

A public meeting was held this afternoon to protest against the insulting references to Indian medical practitioners made by some responsible public men in Great Britain and to consider the steps to be taken in connection with the proposed reorganisation of Medical Services in India. Doctor S. P. Sarvadhikari presided.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the unfair references made by public men in England to the Indian medical graduates, protesting against the decision of the Government of India in not taking the public into confidence in connection with the proposed action to be taken in giving effect to the recommendations of the Medical Services Committee, urging the creation of a new Civil Indian Medical Service and restricting the Indian Medical Service to military work, protesting against the proposal to differentiate between the pays of the Indian and the European members of the Indian Medical Service and urging the immediate confirment of permanent commissions to selected persons who have served as temporary officers.

FACTORY IN A GARDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It will be interesting to know if your correspondent Mr. A. Valles speaks from his own personal knowledge about this factory. Does he know what is the state of things in the cocoa plantations?

In or about the year 1910 one of the Manchester papers gave an account of these plantations and I do very well remember that a Madrasi friend of mine on reading it decided there and then to abstain from drinking cocoa or chewing chocolates.

While Mr. Valles give us some more information about the condition of employment of 'native' labour on the plantation?

Provision of dwelling houses, baths, etc., for the white labour at the expence of 'native' labour is one thing while provision of similar comforts for 'native' labour from white employers' pockets is another!

May I ask Mr. Valles if he has ever tried to study the labour question in India and if so, how? Is he sure that the "lives working therein (Indian factories) will always have a "men's sana in corpore sano" if dwelling houses, social, recreational institutions, Athletic clubs and saving funds are provided by the *employers*. My experience makes me doubtful about it.—Yours, etc.,

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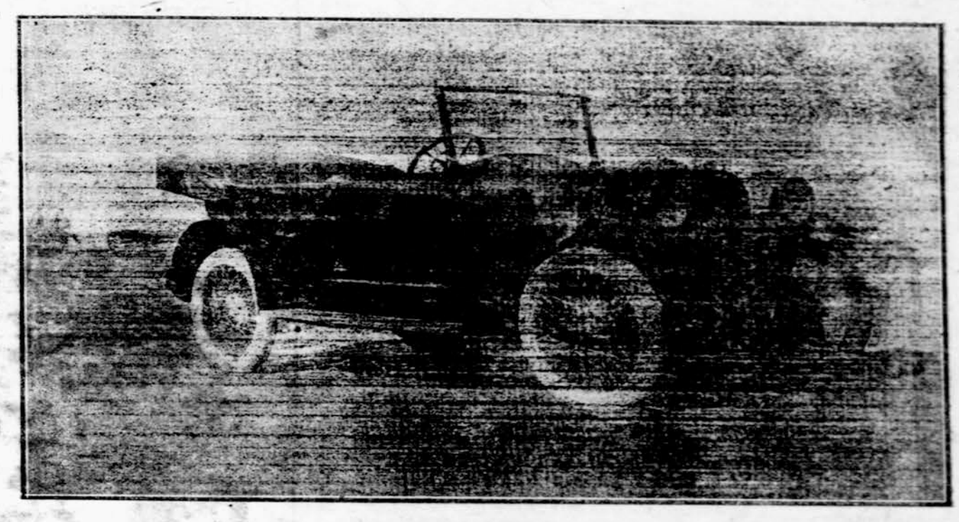

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